The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3268. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Important Bulletin from Secretary Stanton.

Hon. Joseph Holt and Hon. Robert Dale Owen a Special Committee to Audit Claims Against the War Department.

Claims in which Officers are Interested to be Deemed Fraudulent.

The Thanks of Congress to Flag-Officer Foote, Lieut. Worden and Gen. Curtis.

The Case of Senator Powell, of Kentucky.

Further Debate on the Tax Bill in the House.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

ORDER RESPECTING CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 13, 1862.

Ordered, that Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, and Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN be, and they are hereby, appointed a Special Committee to audit and adjust all contracts, orders and claims on the War Deparment, in respect to ordnance, arms and ammunition; their determination to be final and conclusive as respects this Department, on all questions touching the validity, execution and sum due, or to become due, upon such contracts, and upon all other questions arising between contractors and the Government upon said contracts.

Second—The said Commission will proceed forthwith to investigate all claims and contracts in respect to ordnance, arms and ammunition in the War Department, or pending the settlement and final payment, and adjudicate the same. All persons interested in such contracts may appear in person, but not by attorney, before said Commissioners, and be heard respecting their claims, at such time and place as the Commissioners shall appoint. The Chief of Ordnance, and all other officers in the Department, will furnish such books and papers as the Commissioners may require. Major HAGNER, of the Ordnance Department, is specially assigned to aid and assist the Commissioners in their investigations. All claims that they may award in favor of shall be promptly paid. No application will be entertained by the Department respecting any claim or contract which they shall adjudge to be invalid.

Third—If, in their investigation, they shall find reason to believe that any agent or employe of the War Department was directly or indirectly interested in any contract for ordnance, arms or ammunition, or received any consideration for its procurement, they shall give notice thereof to the claimant, and proceed to investigate and determine the fact; taking such testimony as they may deem proper, and if the fact of such interest be established, it shall be good cause for adjudging the claim to be fraudulent.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13.

"ALL QUIET ACROSS THE POTOMAC."

Accounts received to-night from the Virginia side represent nothing of especial interest among our troops.

Telegrams received to-night from Fort Monroe and Newport's News report "All quiet along the lines."

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

If any apprehension prevails in any minds that Gen. MCCLELLAN has lost the confidence of the President, or is to be disturbed in his command of the Grand Army, or prevented from closing this campaign in his own way, the thought may be finally dismissed. The great army is on the war path. A plan of "Onward" is unanimously agreed to by all the Generals in the field. It is the long-cherished plan of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

THE MERRIMAC AND THE MONITOR.

Capt. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, returned from Fort Monroe to-day. He remained so long at Hampton Roads partly because of Commander GOLDSBOROUGH's absence, who has returned to Fort Monroe, and partly because of the recent exciting naval fight near Newport's News. Capt. FOX brings the perfect assurance that the *Merrimac* is mastered. She will never escape, but be taken if she appears out off her harbor again. Capt. FOX has had some additions made to the defences of the *Monitor* since the fight. Her pilot-house had perpendicular square sides, and the concussion of a *Merrimac* ball on this house near the lookout, is what injured Lieut. WORDEN, and checked the fight. Her pilot-house has now angular fronts from which a ball will glance as from her sloping sides. The naval forces at Fortress Monroe are anxious to grapple the *Merrimac* again, vowing to take or sink her on sight.

THE LATE RETREAT OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The retreat of the rebels from Centreville and Manassas is still a puzzle to military men and statesmen at Washington. The inception, by some, is supposed to date from JEFF. DAVIS' message, since the 22d of February, saying the Confederates had undertaken more than they could hold; others suppose that a rising of the population of East Tennessee, since the fall of Nashville, and the destruction of communication on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which news is confined to rebel authorities.

THE WAR COMMITTEE AT CENTREVILLE AND MANASSAS.

Members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War went to Centreville and Manassas to-day, directed by the Committee to gather facts in regard to the late rebel strength and fortifications there. They will return to-morrow. Col. KINGSBURY, of the Ordnance Department, pronounces the quarters at Centreville and Manassas sufficient to shelter 100,000 men. This nearly agrees with the number that Capt. WOOD, of WHEAT's Louisiana Battalion, says were stationed there all Winter.

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

The Senate Naval Committee to-day authorized the Chairman to offer an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, to change the appropriation of fifteen millions for gunboats to iron-clad steam vessels-of-war. The Committee also favor the appropriation for completing STEVENS' Iron Battery, which will be offered in the Senate when the bill comes up for consideration.

THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

The tug *Leslie* went down to Quantico yester day, towing a large scow with shears and machinery for removing the cannon from the abandoned rebel batteries.

A large number of shells have been found in the rebel magazines. They were neatly packed in fine sea-weed, which is said to be an excellent plan to keep the powder dry and prevent premature explosions.

THE CONTRACT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Government Contract Investigating Committee are scattered. Mr. DAWES is at Boston. Col. VAN WYCK and Mr. FENTON are at New-York, probably examing into the fees and perquisites of the Federal officers in that City, and the affairs of the Custom-house generally. Several of the other members of the Committee are in the West.

THE NEW-GRANADA CLAIMS.

The Commission between the United States and New-Granada, for the adjustment of claims held by our citizens, was to-day broken up, the Minister from that country positively refusing to extend the time for hearing the cases. When application was made by the Minister from that country to extend the time our Government promptly responded, and an extension of six months was granted. Now, however the Commissioner from that country declines to act, and a large number of unsettled cases fall to the ground. A sharp correspondence has been going on for the last forty-eight hous between the Commissioners, which resulted to-day in a breaking up of the Commission. Our Government will take prompt action in this matter, insisting upon a speedy adjustment of the unsettled claims.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The steamers *Arago* and *Fulton*, which, for some months past, have been used as Government transports, will soon resume their trips, carrying the mails between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

The resumption of service will begin on the 29th inst.

RAILROAD FACILITIES BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

The report made from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to-day, accompanying the bill for increased railroad facilities between New-York and Washington, sets forth the exigencies of the Government require additional and more speedy communication; that the line should be inland, and safe from the dangers of foreign invasion, to which the shore line is everywhere exposed. This want, they say, can be supplied by finishing the Reading and Columbia Railroad; and the Committee accordingly recommend that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to indorse on the first mortgage bonds the guarantee of the payment of the principal and interest to the extent of $450,000, $225,000 to be paid on the completion of half the road, and the remainder on its completion.

COL. KERRIGAN IN CONGRESS.

Col. KERRIGAN, who was recently involuntarily relieved from his military command, took his seat in the House, to-day, for the first time this session.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.

A company of about twenty-five contrabands, from the region of country recently evacuated by the rebels, arrived here to-day. They report that the resident sympathizers with the rebels are hurrying their negroes South.

A BRIGADIER-GENERAL CONFIRMED.

The only confirmation by the Senate to-day was that of DANIEL TYLER, of Connecticut, as Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REBEL RETREAT—THE WISHES OF JEFF. DAVIS FOILED BY GEN. M'CLELLAN—THE CAUSE AND EXTENT OF THE REBEL DEMORALIZATION—PARTIZAN VIOLENCE IN WASHINGTON—TWO VIEWS OF THE "POSITION"—THE TRIUMPH OF PEACE AND HUMANITY, THROUGH THE PROPER USAGE OF THE WAR POWER—THE JUDGMENT OF CIVILIZED AND CHRISTIAN NATIONS APPEALED TO.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Tuesday Night, March 11, 1862.

Your correspondent at Washington yielded to the urgent desire of the military authorities not to discuss the impending campaign against the rebel forces in Virginia. But, beside the military affairs, there is nothing of sufficient interest here to occupy valuable space in your columns. For ten days, therefore, I have been silent. Now, however, that the campaign has opened, and the relations of the hostile armies are known to the world—the rebels precipitately retreating, and the Union army in full pursuit—the rigor of censorship relaxes with the necessity for it.

In my first letter after the fall of Fort Donelson, I indicated the rapid retreat of the entire rebel army to the Gulf States. The evacuation of Bowling Green without a blow struck in its defence was a "military necessity" on the part of the rebels. And that same necessity from that moment began to coerce the army at Manassas. It required little calculation to arrive at the result indicated, and which is now beginning to be realized.

It was doubtless the desire of JEFF. DAVIS, as it was his intention, to risk another battle on his Potomac line of defenses. Hence, Centreville was formidably fortified, last fall; and its pits and batteries filled with a seasoned, brave, and strong army. If we had advanced in December, we should have met a bloody resistance; and if we had succeeded in driving the rebels from their position at Centreville, they would have fallen back upon Manassas, and compelled us to fight another sanguinary battle. There is no doubt whatever that JEFF. DAVIS desired, above all things earthly, an advance by Gen. MCCLELLAN in mid-winter, upon his fortified places, while he had a powerful and confident army to meet the assault. But Gen. MCCLELLAN followed that always safe and winning rule in war, "Never make the move that the enemy wishes you to make." By delaying, the rebel army was permitted to dissolve. The enlistments of their men expired, and no persuasions, no promises could induce them to reënlist. DAVIS lamented this sorrowful fact, in his late Message to the rebel Congress; and twice in that brief document does he take care to avow that *he* is not responsible for the catastrophe resulting from short enlistments of soldiery.

It might have been possible to save enough of the famous Bull Run army to make another great fight near Manassas, if it had not been for the fall of Fort Donelson. But from the moment of that tragedy, the doom of JEFF. DAVIS was sealed. Men who would have reënlisted with alacrity if rebellion had been triumphant in the West, lost all heart in the struggle when they found their cause hopelessly overthrown in that region, and the best appointed armies of the Union advancing unopposed toward the Gulf States.

There is a belief in some quarters that the rebel forces are withdrawn from Manassas in order to take up a new line of defence further South, but still in front of Richmond. It may be so, but I incline to the belief that they have fallen back a demoralized and scattering mob, delivered from military restraint by the expiration of their terms of service, and running away under the panic cry, "*Sauve qui peut.*"

But let that be as it may, they are gone. How should we feel about it, and what should we do about it? The public mind at Washington is absorbed by the problem, and partisan feeling is convulsed and crazed more than ever. Each side, for there are always two in regard to the conduct of a war, assumes to find in the result a complete vindication of its policy, and the utter disgrace of that of the adverse side. The *Anti-McClellan* men, numbering all the so-called radicals in Congress, and all of the vehement abolition element among the people, declare that the escape of the rebels from Manassas is a disgrace to our arms—that we have kept an immense army all Winter on the Potomac, at inestimable cost, for no purpose whatever—and that, at any time, during or since last December, a demonstration such as that just made upon Manassas, would have been attended by just the same reckless stampede of the rebels. But now they are gone, and we can only follow them slowly and at immense cost, for they will break up all the railroads and burn all the bridges as they go South, leaving us to toil in painful pursuit. For the moment, this view of the subject seems paramonnt; and we afford the strange spectacle of a people vexing ourselves with reproaches because we have beaten our enemy without fighting, and are restoring our Government without the expected quantity of bloodshed!

I have not been drawn into the personal warfare that prevails incessantly between aspirants for greatness in Washington, but have sustained Gen. MCCLELLAN from a sense of patriotic duty, just as I have sustained the Administration.

We must win or lose our cause through the Administration, for that is the organized expression of our Government. He is an enemy of his country who in times like these attempts to weaken public confidence in the men who are honestly trying to administer the Government. For the same reason, Gen. MCCLELLAN has been, and is, entitled to the support of all conscientious and patriotic men; because he is the leader selected by the President and sustained by the Government to direct the war power. If Gen. MCCLELLAN is not competent, the President and his Cabinet would be the first to find it out. But the fact that they have been daily in communication with him for six months, and have uniformly carried out his plans, and that they continued him still in command, would seem to be proof that the popular clamor that condemns him is not entitled to decent respect.

So much is due to Gen. MCCLELLAN, *prima facie*. But beside according him the honorable consideration that his position, held so long at the hands of such a Government, entitles him to, I go further, and venture the prediction that the military judgment of the world, and the impartial pen of future years, will approve him as one of the wisest and best of generals. We are intensely interested in the war—every passion is stirred up in our hearts—and we burn for the fray. We want *blood* as a relish for our victory. We have men among us who do not know that "the world moves," and who are grieved to find that we are sweeping away the enemy by the pressure of moral and material advantages, and building a monument to our power and prowess, the base of which is not the whitened bones of thousands slain in the battle-field. They do not understand this.

But is not this just as it should be? is it a proper source of repining and reproach to a Christian people, that we have a great victory without slaughter? It seems to me that it is the very sublimity of success that we dash away the batteries of our enemies without first receiving their shells, and that we snatch away from their hands their useless muskets, without baring the breasts of our citizen soldiers to their deadly contents.

Who are they, whose stiffened corpses strewn over the plains of Virginia, would afford such a banquet to the bloody appetites of fanatics? They are American citizens all, deceived by wicked rulers into an unnatural rebellion, that they have long been sick of and ready to abandon. They are husbands and fathers, possessing hopeful and happy homes, rearing millions of souls to love us in the future, or to curse us in all the bitterness of orphaned existence. They are Americans, who have helped to build up and glorify this Republic, and, if spared to life, will do it again. Let us hear the voice of conscience, of Christianity, of the civilized nations of the earth, before we pass a verdict on Gen. MCCLELLAN's mode of conquering the rebellion. As to the questions, whether the rebels would have fled from Manassas in December if then assailed, it is trivial, and signifies nothing. We have no reason to suppose they would. But if they had then been assailed, and had then fled, they would have torn up roads and burnt bridges in their rear, as now; and our pursuit would have been as necessary then as now, but tenfold more difficult, expensive, wearying, destructive to our soldiers, and hazardous to our cause. Besides, *then* they could have rallied men to their rear to support them, and, finally, to have turned upon us, and driven us back. *Now* they can draw help from no quarter; but must retreat in panic, carrying dismay and despair in their train. YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked that the case of Mr. POWELL be taken up, as the Legislature of Kentucky were in session and would like to have the case settled.

Mr. DAVIS subsequently withdrew the request.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire what is necessary to be done in regard to JOHN DAVIS, whose distinguished bravery has been brought to the notice of the Government by the report of Commander DUPONT.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy inform the Senate by what law the Naval Academy was removed to Newport, R. I., and the reasons for such removal, and whether such reasons still exist.

The resolution expressing the thanks of Congress to Capt. A. H. FOOTE, his officers and men, of the Western flotilla, was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES said he felt it a duty and pleasure to call attention to the exploits of our navy in the Western waters. In May last, Commander JOHN ROGERS was sent to Cincinnati to prepare gunboats for operations in the Western waters. The *Taylor*, *Lexington* and *Conestoga* were built. When they first went to Cairo they were laughed at, but since that no rebel craft has been above Columbus. Afterward, in September, Capt. FOOTE was sent to take the place of ROGERS, and the gunboats, partly iron-clad, *St. Louis*, *Carondelet*, *Pittsburgh*, *Essex* and *Mound City*, mounting thirteen guns each, were finished. So far as he (GRIMES) could learn, the plan of turning the enemy's flank by going up the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers originated with Commander FOOTE. He referred at some length to the triumph of the gunboats at Forts Henry and Donelson, and attributed the evacuation of Columbus to the influence of the gunboats and mortar fleet. He contended that this country was destined to be a great maritime country, and the navy must be its right arm of defence, and referred to the gallant exploits of the navy elsewhere, under DUPONT and GOLDSBOROUGH. He said the recent event at Hampton Roads demonstrated that ordinary wooden boats are no defence against iron boats, and that no stone fortress is any obstacle to the entrance of iron boats into any harbor. He referred in terms of high eulogy to Lieut. WORDEN and Capt. ERICSSON, and to the lamented dead on the *Congress* and *Cumberland*.

The resolution was passed.

The resolution of thanks to Lieut. WORDEN and the officers and seamen of the *Monitor*, was then taken up and passed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to take up the report of the Judiciary Committee on the case of Mr. POWELL.

Motion agreed to by Yeas, 24; Nays, 16.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded to speak in favor of the resolution to expel. He said he favored the resolution from a sense of duty, and from what he considered to be the instructions of the Kentucky Legislature, and his own judgment on the subject. He thought his colleague had entirely misrepresented the views of the people of Kentucky, and that a majority of the people and of the Legislature desired his place to be vacated. He (DAVIS) came here determined, if possible, to carry out the will of the people in vacating the seat of his colleague. In the time of struggle and doubt in Kentucky, when it was doubtful whether she would turn rebel or not, the whole influence of his colleague was thrown against the Government and in favor of the rebellion. His colleague had endeavored by every means to indoctrinate the people of Kentucky with treason to the Government. He referred to the State Rights' Convention in Henderson, Kentucky, where Mr. POWELL presided, and read the resolutions adopted by that meeting. He claimed that JEFF. DAVIS and his colleague worked together to destroy the Government, and that secession alone was responsible for the war and the consequent burdens upon the people. His colleague took the position then that the independence of the seceded States must be recognized. This in itself is treason. He referred also to the neutrality proclamation of Gov. MAGOFFIN and characterized the concluding portion as blasphemy when connected with such diabolical purposes. He then referred to the record of Mr. POWELL in his votes in the Senate. He had voted against the bill to raise the army to 500,000, against the bill for the collection of the revenue, against the admission of the Virginia Senators, against the bill for the organization of the army, against the bill to increase the pay of soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and had presented a written protest against the bill to punish conspiracies—all these in connection with BRECKINRIDGE, POLK and JOHNSON of Missouri. Mr. DAVIS referred to the Mexican War as part of the great conspiracy to which POWELL with BRECKINRIDGE lent themselves. The neutrality of the Governor of Kentucky and of his colleague was opposition to the United States, but that was not the neutrality of the Union men of that State. Kentucky had then a traitor and rebel in her Executive Chair, but that gallant State has nobly redeemed herself since then. He then referred to the Convention at Frankfort, at which POWELL attended, and drafted the resolutions as a convention of Seceshers, under the name of peace. He said he was for the expulsion of his colleague from no personal feeling or enmity of any kind, but from a sense of duty, as he thought all his votes and actions against the Government and in favor of secession.

Mr. POWELL said he wished to make a few remarks in reply to his colleague. If the other Senators wished to speak, he would wait till they had finished.

Mr. DAVIS said he knew of no rule by which his colleague could prescribe rules of debate. If he said anything to which he (DAVIS) wished to answer, he should retain his right to reply.

Mr. POWELL said he intended to ask no favors of his colleague. He was his persecutor, and he had not intended to prescribe any rules.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13.

Mr. DUELL, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. CURTIS and the officers and men under his command, for their late brilliant victory in Arkansas, and sincerely sympathizing with the relations and friends of the officers and soldiers of the army who so bravely fell at Pea Ridge.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, then re sumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved an amendment, providing that two per centum of the revenue derived from the bill shall be set apart fo the purpose of buying or obtaining by treaty certain territory outside of the limits of the United States on which to colonize free blacks, and for the payment of expenses of transportation thither.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) raised a point of order, that this amendment was not germain to the first section of the bill, which provides for the appointment of all officers necessary to carry its provisions into effect.

The Chairman, (Mr. COLFAX,) sustained the objection, at the same time saying that the debate must be confined to the special order.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) said the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. WADSWORTH,) and from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS,) seemed to express some fears, because they have not sufficient confidence in the President that the money proposed to be raised will be properly appropriated; but the chief Executive, in his opinion, had, by his public acts, shown a disposition to abide by the law and uphold the Constitution. While he differed from the President as to the best mode of doing other things, he in this accorded to him a perfect honesty of purpose.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) rose to a point of order, saying "The acts of the Administration are not pertinent to this bill."

The Chairman remarked that the gentleman from Illinois (RICHARDSON) had not yet proceeded far enough to enable him to decide on the relevancy of his remarks.

Mr. RICHARDSON expressed his surprise that Mr. STEVENS should now endeavor to restrain debate, when he permitted such a wide range yesterday.

Mr. STEVENS reminded the gentleman that he (STEVENS) did endeavor yesterday to confine the debate to the merits of the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON resuming, said: The gentlemen on the other side told us yesterday that the preservation of the Constitution and the Union was secondary with them—the primary object with them being the destruction of Slavery.

Mr. STEVENS, meaning no disrespect to Mr. RICHARDSON, called him to order for this remark, as being irrelevant to the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON desired to say to his friends on the other side that the gentleman from Kentucky (WADSWORTH) yesterday was subject to the same interruptions that he (RICHARDSON) had been to-day. The gentleman from Ohio, (BINGHAM,) however, had not been so annoyed. He (RICHARDSON) had no desire to discuss the first section of this bill; but he served notice on his Republican friends that he would bring them from day to day to the strict line of debate, and he would make them toe it every hour. Mr. RICHARDSON then resumed his seat.

The first section of the bill was amended by giving the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the franking privilege.

A proposition to collect the Federal taxes through State machinery was for a long time discussed—one side arguing that this would be cheaper and better, and the other that it was wholly impracticable and worthless.

The proposition was subsequently withdrawn.

The Committee rose.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to secure increased railroad facilities between New-York and Washington. It was recommitted.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for the discharge of State prisoners, and for the Courts of the United States to take bail and recognizances to secure the trial of the same. The bill was recommitted.

Adjourned.

PASSPORTS SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 13.

The Provost-Marshal of Baltimore gives notice that a flag of truce will be sent over to Norfolk on Sunday, the 16th inst. Thirty of those persons to whom passports have been granted will be permitted to go. Those holding passes will present them on Thursday at his office before 4 P. M., and on Saturday a permit will be granted to the number stated.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ORDERS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, March 13.

The recent War Orders of President LINCOLN were hailed with general rejoicings in this city, as they are believed to indicate his determination to prosecute the war to a speedy termination.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, March 13.

A letter received here from a man in Gen. BURNSIDE's Division, dated Roanoke Island, 3d inst., announces that the report that the rebels were evacuating Manassas had reached Gen. BURNSIDE, who will, therefore, be on his guard.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The ship *City of New-York*, lying at Pier No. 8, North River, has been chartered by the Government, and is now loading subsistence stores, &c., for Port Royal.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

The Latest Intelligence from the Vicinity of Manassas.

The Rebels Expected to Make a Stand at Gordonsville.

THEIR ESTIMATED STRENGTH.

Their Numbers Much Reduced by the Expiration of Terms of Enlistment.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND HIS ARMY.

DISPATCH FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Va., Thursday March 13.

There is no change in the position of the Union army since my last report.

The citizens of Fairfax are already beginning to derive much benefit from their sales of provisions and stores to our forces. To-day a farmer offered for sale to a Union Quartermaster a quantity of bacon. He demurred to the price fixed by the Quartermaster, saying the Confederates paid more. The Quartermaster offered to pay three times the Confederate price, if Confederate bonds would be taken in payment. The shrewd farmer gladly consented to accept the smaller price in Union currency. A Confederate $100 bill was bought to-day from an original inhabitant for $2 50.

Provost guards were stationed at the various buildings here to protect the inmates and prevent the destruction of property. About one-half the inhabitants have fled. Those remaining profess to be loyal, but are very reserved and uncommunicative. A number of persons, mostly from the North, have been granted the privilege of occupying vacant houses for stores and shops. A bakery has been opened, from which superior bread is turned out. A printing-press is sent out from Washington and will soon be in operation.

At about sunset the entire body of troops here were drawn out and reviewed by Gen. MCCLELLAN, accompanied by Gov. DENISON, of Ohio, and Gen. PORTER. The appearance was magnificent. Gen. MCCLELLAN was greeted with rapturous huzzas and tossing of caps wherever he appeared. A false rumor of Gen. MCCLELLAN's supecedure reached the army, causing great dissatisfaction among officers and men, the movement being regarded and denounced as a political one. Gen. MCCLELLAN possesses undoubtedly the unbounded confidence of his army, who rely, under his lead, on occupying Richmond at an early day.

Evidence accumulates that the rebels design to make a stand at Gordonsville, fifty-six miles south of Manassas. Capt. WOOD, of WHEAT's Louisiana battalion, who, with five privates, was captured six miles south of Manassas, positively asserts that the rebel force at Centreville and Manassas all Winter reached ninety thousand. It was reduced last week to about sixty thousand, by expiration of enlistments. The Virginia troops mostly reënlisted; the Gulf State troops did not. The regiment roll of the Third South Carolina Regiment shows that only nine of its men had reënlisted.

SAMUEL TURNER, of Company H, Fourth Michigan Regiment, was accidentally shot to-day, through both legs, while attempting to pass the guard. His wound is not regarded as dangerous.

The Germans of BLENKER's Division are eager for a fight. They complain that the Germans were behind, in the reserve, at Bull Run, and they fear they will not be put in the front now, as they desire.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE—6 P. M.

Col. TAYLOR, of the New-Jersey Third, has sent on, by Gen. MACKEG, to Gov. OLDEN, seven flags taken by his regiment, at and around Manassas, on Tuesday—one of white silk, with the motto, "Carolinians in the Field — Traitors Beware;" another, "Campbell Guards"—on reverse, "Company G, our Rights or Death;" a very handsome one of blue silk, with silver fringe, and in gold letters, "Presented by the Ladies to the Bedford Southside Dragoons, and a portrait of WASHINGTON—on the reverse, "State Rights: *Sic Semper Tyrannis*." Some of them were very fine ones, and some quite common.

DISPATCH FROM UNION MILLS.

UNION MILLS, March 12—3 o'clock P. M.

A portion of the Union forces reached this point to-day. The infantry followed the railroad track; the cavalry and artillery came by a longer route. Two deserters, Irishmen, came into our camp before starting, and immediately joined Gen. MEAGHER's forces. They report that there are two hundred foreigners who had been impressed, now scattered through the woods, intending to join our forces.

A few citizens are left here, all deplorably poor. They have been stripped of all their stock, and have only Confederate scrip to show for it.

The force of rebels at Manassas last week is variously reported at from 50,000 to 100,000. The cause assigned by the inhabitants for the rapid retreat of the rebels, is that JACKSON had been compelled to leave Winchester and fall back on Strasburgh.

A MASKED BATTERY FOUND.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13.

According to the statement of one of our officers, a masked battery of three guns was discovered yesterday on the Warrenton turnpike, between Centreville and Bull Run.

OUR CENTREVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Town Completely Stripped by the Rebels—Nature of the Fortifications There—Affairs at Manassas Junction—Evidences of the Hasty Departure of the Rebels—Strength of the Rebel Army, &c.

CENTREVILLE, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

It seems scarcely possible that one is writing in a house which, up to Sunday evening, was the headquarters of the eminent rebel Generals, SMITH and STUART, yet such is, nevertheless, the fact. On Sunday evening the last of the rebel troops left this place, and close on their heels the following morning rode the cavalry of our advance. The rebels made a masterly retreat, leaving nothing to the possession of their pursuers but a dismantled town, and the huts which formerly constituted their Winter quarters. These are left standing, stripped of everything that could possibly aid or comfort the Lincoln hordes. An occasional exceptional canteen, a forgotten flask, or an inadequate pair of rebel trowsers, reward the diligent search of him who explores the interior of the army huts. Save these, and a mealy smell, which may be defined as the aroma of secession, nothing remains to indicate their former occupancy. Than Centreville, at the present moment, a more complete picture of ruin and devastation it would be difficult to find, if we except Manassas Junction—but of this by-and-bye.

Whatever motives may have impelled the evacuation of Centreville, it certainly was not because of the weakness of its defences, or their liability to be carried by assault. Writing for the non-military reader, it would be useless to describe the fortifications of "Centreville Ridge" by the use of military terms. The general reader, probably, would not understand them, and it is certain that the writer wouldn't. A little plain description, however, will answer the purpose tolerably.

"Centreville Ridge" commands not only the town itself, but also the approaches leading to it. From the natural fortresses, where an advance is made impossible by the marshy nature of the ground and the deneness of the forests, around the brow of the hill, and nearly to Union Mills, earthen forts have been thrown up, most of which are intended to mount six guns. These forts are connected with each other by rifle-pits, with covered ways for retreat in the event of any single one being carried. The latter contingency, however, seems impossible. They command the road, and the fire of not less than a hundred guns, and an indefinite number of muskets, could be converged on any point at once. Of the brigade that should attempt a charge in the face of such material obstacles, a less number would escape to be crowned with verse by a laureate than rode back from the charge at Balaklava. It would, perhaps, have been possible to shell the rebels out by heavy mortars from the opposite hills, but the placing the mortars in position in the face of the fire that would be directed upon them would not be a very pleasant task, nor would the position prove a comfortable one for the gunners.

Why the rebels chose to evacuate their stronghold it is not my province to discuss. Probably they saw in the dim distance a prospect of having their supplies cut off. One thing is certain—they, at last accounts, were in full retreat to some only-to-be-conjectured locality. "They'll have fleet steeds that follow", quoth (probably) the Ex-Commissioner of Streets.

It will, perhaps, gratify you to know that the Press, ever foremost in the van where no immediate danger is to be apprehended, were among the first who occupied Manassas—that is, they would have occupied it had there been anything but smoking ruins left to occupy. In company with several other independent journalists, your correspondent, this morning, rode out to Manassas Junction, passing over the famous battle-field of the 21st of July. From Centreville to Manassas the same picture is continued, until a full-length portrait of desolation is presented. Not a fence remains; the old landmarks are all gone. The path of the retreating rebels was indicated plainly enough by the horses that gave out in harness, and were left to die by the roadside. It is questionable whether a retreat was ever better conducted. In their camps nothing was left—not even one of the peculiar biscuits which the Confederate bakeries have originated, a few of which might well have been left to wreak a weak revenge upon the finder or eater. There was no evidence of hurry in their departure from the camps along the road. Evidently, the thing had been long planned; it was certainly well carried out.

Stone Bridge has been destroyed by them, and the stream which it crossed, but ankle deep when our forces crossed it last Summer, now runs a river unfordable by a horse with legs of limited length.

In a large and very Virginian-looking house upon the heights beyond the battle-field, we found the roof that a short time since sheltered Gen. SMITH. The occupants professed themselves strong Union people, but a search through the house, and a bolt into a bolted room, revealed a quantity of rebel stores—packs of cards, tobacco, old muskets, blankets made from carpets, and other articles contraband of war. It is somewhat singular how rapidly news of the near approach of an Union army of 150,000 men changes the sentiment of the folk whose houses happen to lie in its track. Well, it would be unfair to be very hard upon men who occupy such debateable ground, that the sentiments they are encouraged to utter one minute would procure them a short rope and shorter shrift the next.

From Gen. SMITH's headquarters to Manassas Junction our ride was unenlivened by any more important incident than meeting Gens. MCCLELLAN and MCDOWELL, accompanied by their aids and several regiments of regular cavalry, out on a scout. It is rumored that Gen. MCCLELLAN was fired upon while passing a clump of bushes, but of this we only know by report. Certain it is, that, very much to our disappointment and regret, we were suffered to ride on unmolested. No masked battery peeped out from among innocuous-looking leaves, no shell came whizzing from distant heights. This was a decided disappointment to me, as I have been told that the noise made by a shell shot from a rifled gun is very similar to that that would be produced by an indefinite number of large devils confined in a small bottle with the cork out, howling through the air.

We were guided to the locality known as Manassas Junction by huge pillars of smoke, that went up to meet the clouds. On reaching the spot we found burning emblems, fragments of everything, and nothing in its integrity. The locomotive works were fired by the rebels before they retired, and only their smoking remains were there to greet us. Most of the quarters had been burned, and among the hot ashes we found sabre-blades, musket trimmings, the iron shreds of camp utensils, charred blankets and smouldering shirts. Some of the quarters, however were still standing, and were replete with rebel trophies. Here there seemed to be evidence of haste in the retrograde movement. Chests were broken open and the contents scattered miscellaneously around, as though the owner, in his hasty departure, had been somewhat at a loss what to select to take with him; and well might he be puzzled, for the same question presented itself, in a modified degree, to those who visited the field. There were knapsacks, muskets, bayonets, huge bowieknives—made from files, with edges ground down to a Yankee-splitting sharpness—pantaloons, pepper, and a variety of specimens of the most unique and varied forms of house furniture ever the sun saw. There were letters from sweethearts addressed to "Deer Jon," letters from mothers and letters from wives, left exposed to the profane and curious eyes of inquisitive Yankees. We noticed one noticeable fact, viz.: that the rebels in all instances seemed to leave their bibles behind them. Whether this arose from a consciousness that they had got beyond its teachings, or they expected to find a better book down in Dixie, is a problem that others must determine. It may amuse the reader who takes an interest in general literature to know that we found several copies of Testaments and HARDEE's Tactics printed in New-Orleans since the breaking out of the rebellion. On a broken-wheeled freight-car, too, we found a printing press, all complete, with one side of something—whether handbill or hebdomadal we could not determine—ready to go to press.

It was a sight to see the independent journalists when they rode away from the deserted rebel camp. Many with muskets slung over their shoulders and knapsacks to their backs, all with pockets distended and sides laden with all manner of secession trophies. The artist of *Harpers'* was enveloped in a red shirt and in his hand bore a lance of the rebel cavalry with the *guidon* attached.

One word as regard the defences of Manassas. It has been customary to speak of them as synonymous with strength, and Manassas and Gibraltar have come to bear nearly the same interpretation. This is wrong. The earthworks of Manassas, though very creditable indeed to the skill of the constructers, and sufficiently formidable to beslegers, bear no comparison to those of Centreville. I have endeavored to

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THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

An Account of the Two Engagements Written on Board the Minnesota.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

On Board the Flagship Minnesota,
March 8—10, 1862.

We were just preparing to go ashore for a short furlough, when the drums beat suddenly to general quarters. The anchors were taken up, and before we knew what was the cause of alarm we were under way and standing toward Norfolk. The *Merrimac*, our formidable and untried foe, was standing toward Newport's News, where were stationed the frigates *Cumberland*, 22 guns, and the *Congress*, 50 guns, blockading the James River and keeping back the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*.

At ten minutes past 1 o'clock we were fired into by the long Parrott rifled guns stationed at Sewall's Point, and returned the fire with broadsides, doing some damage, but not much, owing to the short range of our guns. One of their shell cut through our mainmast, wounding one man, and bursting just under the bulwarks. We were soon by; and meanwhile the *Merrimac* had opened on the *Cumberland*, assisted by the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*. She fought for her life well, but the terrible iron battery ran into her under full steam, and at 3 o'clock she went down. As she sank on her beam ends her crew struggled for their lives, some taking boats, others scrambling through the ports and swimming for the shore. Our dastardly enemy, not content with her destruction, fired a broadside into her, and hurled grapeshot among the swimming crew. During this the *Roanoke* had been tugged up, but ran aground, and to our dismay our own ship ran on the shoals. We saw the *Merrimac* turn from her work and come down upon the *Congress*. Broadside after broadside was exchanged, but the *Merrimac* had the advantage, for, getting in raking position, she fired her shot and shell clear through from stem to stern, cutting down whole rows of men, disabling guns, and shattering the whole ship in a fearful manner. At this time our pivot gun was kept firing, but our shot, like those of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, glanced off from her sides like hail. While watching the unequal battle our ship took fire from the explosion of a shell, and the excitement became intense. To add to this came the news "the *Congress* has struck her flag." We could see the remainder of her crew putting ashore in the boats, and the tugboat of the enemy going toward her. In this trying situation the frigates *Roanoke* and *St. Lawrence*, which had come up astern of us, and attempted to aid, were obliged to draw off on account of the narrowness and uncertainty of the channel. It was a proper measure, for their draft, like ours, was too great for the harbor.

What a position for us! hard and fast aground, with our own powerful engines and seven steamtugs at work. We could not move, while the shell of the enemy hissed incessantly about us. The *Merrimac* and her allies were now coming toward us, and we confidently expected the fate of our lost friends of the *Cumberland*. Our Root gun was kept constantly at work, and when, in a short time, it became disabled, our roundhouses were cut away, and our best Dalhgrens run out of our gun-deck forward. Yet, after all, what could it avail? Our heaviest shot glanced from our foe like pebbles, while her's tore through us, or burst upon our decks. Though it seemed we *must* strike, yet still, our Captain and Lieutenant, with intrepid courage, maintained the unequal battle. There was not a murmur against it. Officers and men were of one mind—"to fight on even against hope." A shell burst in the very centre of a tug (*Whitehall*) alongside, literally tearing men and decks to pieces. One man on our own ship was cut in two, and his bowels and blood and bones scattered on the deck. Another lost his head and one arm, and a third had his shoulder-blade and back-bone literally scooped out by a shell.

It was now about dusk, and the *Merrimac*, which had headed for us, stopped, as one of our shot struck her, hesitated a moment, then turned and steamed for Norfolk. Her tug had left the *Congress*, and her men were crowding on sail and steam to escape. The rebel flag they had hoisted had been torn down, and we soon saw the cause of their retreat, for a blue curl of smoke rose from her decks, and we knew her crew had fired her.

One by one her guns went off as the flames rose around her, and her masts and rigging wreathed in flames presented a magnificent spectacle.

We watched her with melancholy interest, and at 1 o'clock this majestic frigate, burning in every part, blew up, the fire having reached the magazine. I never saw a grander sight in my life. The burning cinders and broken timbers rose high in the air, and, arching over, were minutes in falling to the water. It was all over, and we felt that our own ship would, before many hours had passed, be in the same condition. With desperate energy, an attempt was again made at high tide (2 o'clock) to get her off, but without avail. As daylight came again, the *Monitor* appeared to our rescue. The tide of battle seemed at once turned in our favor; we looked forward to not only rescue, but victory and capture. We were doomed to be partly at least disappointed.

She seemed insignificant indeed beside our formidable foe—a pigmy to a giant—but we knew her terrible power. At 8 o'clock this morning (Sunday) the ball again opened; but this time the 120-pound gun of the monster helped us to reply, and terrible damage she did. Some of her shot traversed the whole length of the *Merrimac*. One went in below water, and many penetrated her iron sides. The little *Monitor*, with fearless impunity, went close to her sides, under—fairly under—her very guns, and discharged her shot with direful effect. The foe even fired bullets at her, hoping to get through some crevice, yet on her but one man was injured, and he but slightly—the gallant Capt. Worden.

Part of this time they had been out of our range, but now, at 10, they came into it again, and our guns were brought to bear. Round after round, broadside after broadside, we hurled at her, but only a few seemed to affect her. One shell, fired from our Armstrong gun, tore through the ward-room and cockpit, scattering bolts, splinters, nails, and rubbish in every direction, and, glancing upward, burst on the berth-deck, tearing away a knee on the starboard side. About a dozen were wounded by it, some desperately. One shell struck the boiler of the *Dragon*, (a tug alongside,) and both exploded together, scalding several severely, and wounding many of even our own crew. The shell that came into the cockpit shattered the lamp in the shell-room, scattering the sparks among the loaded shells and bags of powder. It was a narrow and wonderful escape.

Our confidence and hope had all fled, the *Merrimac* still showed her iron battery apparently uninjured, and in spite of the *Monitor* was now bearing down upon us to cut us in two as she had done the *Cumberland*.

The other two rebels, *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, had kept up their firing, but they seemed nothing to be compared with the *Merrimac*. Still we returned it, and about 10½ o'clock the *Yorktown* was disabled.

Till 1 o'clock we kept up the conflict, but as she headed for us came the order, "Get up the wounded and put them in the tugs." It was followed by the "Clear for your hammocks and baggage," and in quick succession the order "Spike the guns." The excitement was indescribable. Men hurried hither and thither, crowding, shouting and struggling to escape by our ports into the tugs. The officers with drawn swords were endeavoring to restore discipline and force back the crowd that poured up the gangway.

It was remarkable how soon order was restored. The commands had been mistaken and magnified. The First Lieutenant, Mr. Grafton, with humanity and without the least excitement, had merely ordered the sick and wounded to be put in the tugs in case we were obliged to abandon the ship. Indeed, preparations were already made to fire the ship and flood the magazine in the last extremity; but that extremity was not yet come, though only *moments* seemed to intervene. In those few moments the tide of battle turned. The *Merrimac*, which seemed settling in the water under the rain of shot she had sustained, drew off, and evidently much damaged retired toward Norfolk, taking with her the *Yorktown* (or the one, at least, whichever it was, that remained unsunk.)

The new Ericsson Battery has made her reputation and proved herself more than the equal of the boasted *Merrimac*. She was but slightly injured and to-day is again ready for action. The battle of the past two days has proved one thing conclusively, "No wooden frigate that ever sailed can bear a contest with the *Merrimac*." She is *almost* impregnable, unless, perhaps, to iron-clad batteries like herself, that can throw off at least *some* of the shell that have proved to us so fatal.

Our officers have behaved throughout with intrepid courage, and in standing by the ship when self-preservation seemed only justifiable, deserve the highest praise. At midnight, at high tide, our ship was towed off the shoal and steamed to her old anchorage, where we now are off Fortress Monroe.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MINNESOTA.

Captain, G. J. Van Brunt; Lieutenants, Edward C. Grafton, John Walters; Acting-Masters, Adolphus Dexter, J. M. Merrill, W. Wright, D. A. Campbell, John Ferguson; Paymaster, Robert Pettit; Surgeon, W. M. Wood; Assistant Surgeon, Edgar Holden; Captain Marines, Wm. Shuttleworth; Lieutenant of Marines, W. H. Cartter; Chief Engineer, Chas. H. Loring; Chaplain, George Jones; First Assistant Engineer, Geo. H. Bright; Third Assistant Engineers, E. J. Whittaker, Alfred Colin, L. A. Haverly, T. W. Rae, Geo. W. Thorn; Midshipmen, Chas. S. Cotton, Richard S. Chew: Acting Master's Mates, J. B. Van Duzer, C. S. Whitman, Richard Berry, William Hunter; Boatswain, Paul Atkinson; Gunner, Chas. W. Homer; Carpenter, E. Thompson; Sailmaker, Augustus Warren.

OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Congress*:

SAVED.

Commander, Wm. Smith.
Lieutenant, Austin Pendergrast.
Paymaster, McKean Buchannan.
Surgeon, Edward Shippen.
Master, H. De Haron Manley.
Second Lieutenant, James F. Baker, Marines.
Assistant Surgeon, Ed. D. Payne.
Boatswain, Charles Johnston.
Gunner, Geo. U. Omensetter.
Carpenter, Henry M. Lowry.
Sailmaker, Theodore C. Herbert.
Paymaster's Clerk, E. L. Turner.
Master's Mate, F. F. Baury.
Master's Mate, Aug. H. Mandell.
Master's Mate, B. P. Frask.
Master's Mate, L. C. McIntire.
Master's Mate, John H. Oates.
Captain's Clerk, Wm. McClintock.
Surgeon's Steward, Edward Hawkins.
Paymaster's Steward, Walter N. Smith.

KILLED.

Lieutenant Commanding, Joseph B. Smith.
Acting Master, Thomas Moore.
Coast Pilot, William Rhodes.
Of the Crew, about one hundred.

MISSING AND PERHAPS PRISONERS.

Master's Mate, P. J. Hargous, of New-York; and from 30 to 40 of the crew.

The loss of life on board the *Congress* is not over one hundred and twenty, and possibly may not exceed a hundred. The crew consisted of 277 blue jackets, 88 of the Coast Guards, 47 marines, and 22 officers, in all a total of 434. At the muster at Newport's News, 196 blue jackets and Coast Guards, and 22 marines appeared. About 40 went on board the rebel tug, and are prisoners, and about 40, it is estimated, left before the muster and made their way to Fortress Monroe. About 100 are thus unaccounted for, and were undoubtedly killed.

Thrilling Account of Saturday's Fight, from Another Correspondent.

Newport's News, Va., Saturday, March 8, 1862.

About 1 o'clock we make out, steaming down the Elizabeth River from Norfolk, the low, mastless hull of a floating battery. On she comes past the bristling batteries of Craney Island, whence ring the cheers of the rebel soldiery, past Pig Point, and now distinctly visible is the abortion of our glorious flag—the Stars and Bars.

The men-of-war have already beaten to quarters, and now roars the "long roll" through our camp, and the infantry fall into their company ranks with cheers and glee; the artillery-men rush to their guns in the bastions. The magazines open, and the heavy shot and shell are piled at convenient distance. The gray-haired General Mansfield, with erect form and flashing eye, quietly issues his orders, and staff officers dash off to different parts of the camp, return, report. The patrol brings word that the enemy has not advanced by land. Now all is as still and hushed as the quiet which reigns before the thunder-storm of Summer.

The *Merrimac*—for it is that dreaded machine, so long looked for with confident expectations of sinking her after a severe struggle—has now steadily steamed on to within 200 yards of the frigate *Congress*. A trap-door opens in her plated roof like a dormer window, and a billow of white smoke rolls up; then the roar and the crash of the 100-pound shell in the wooden wall of the frigate. Another and another—the ship answering without effect, and the frightful monster passes on without taking any further notice of her. Now she nears the *Cumberland* sloop-of-war silent and still, wierd and mysterious, like some devilish and superhuman monster, or the horrid creation of a nightmare. Now, but a biscuit toss from the ship, and from the sides of both pour out a living tide of fire and smoke, of solid shot and heavy shell. We see from the ship's scuppers running streams of crimson gore, and see the great shot raking through the crowded gun-deck out and ricochetting over the water beyond the ship. Now the ram has taken her position bow on, and slowly she moves and horribly upon the doomed vessel. Like a rhinoceros she sinks down her head and frightful horn, and with a dead, soul-rending crunch she pierces her on the starboard bow, lifting her up as a man does a toy. She backs water, pouring in continually shot and shell, which go crashing through and through her.

No sails were set for her to escape. No steamer alongside to tow her. Her anchors were not slipped, to let her drift ashore and escape.

There lies the "Infernal Machine" for half an hour, waiting to see if the work is complete, pitching in her shot, and calling for her to surrender. But, thank God, it is not done. The gallant ship, her bow sinking gradually, finally gives a lurch to port, and with a shudder throughout her, goes down by the head with one sudden plunge—carrying dead, living and wounded with her.

The water is black with the fortunates who escape, and boats go off from the shore to save them.

Meanwhile, the *Congress* frigate seeing her companion's fate, has slipped her cable, and with one sail set has drifted ashore. The *Merrimac* now follows her, pitches in a couple of shots, and the beloved flag of our country is hauled down. One yell of rage and indignation rises from the soldiers and sailors on shore.

Now comes galloping down the General. Behind him a battery and riflemen. Quickly they prepare, for the enemy's tugs and gunboats are already, vulture-like, alongside the stranded leviathan—the *Congress*—and commence stripping the carcass.

Ha! Now they get it! Down riflemen!—lie on your bellies. Pick them off! Careful your aim! That's well!

The rebels drop over the side! They splash into the water! They double up on the decks! Give it to them! Hurrah! they leave her, and the prize is retaken from the traitor crew! Hip, hip, hurrah!

Here comes the *Merrimac* again, and, regardless of the white flag, pitches a few revengeful shot into the huddled prisoners, defenceless, instead of the attacking shore battery, killing some fifty or more, and setting fire to the ship. The rest spring over the bows and are picked up. Meanwhile the *Yorktown*, the *Jamestown*, and the *Jefferson* have come down from Richmond, and, with the *Merrimac*, have shelled the camp, but the men were safely drawn up beside their heavy log houses and the casualties of the day were few.

The *Cumberland* has probably lost about 150 killed and drowned. There were no wounded, for all went down.

The scenes on board are heart-breaking. Two of the gunners at the bow guns, when the ship was sinking, clasped their guns in their arms, and would not be removed, and went down embracing them. *One gunner had both his legs shot away, and his bowels opened and protruding, but he made three steps on his raw and bloody thighs, seized the lanyard and fired his gun, falling back dead!* Another lost both arms and legs, yet lived, and when they would assist him, cried out, "Back to your gun, boys! Give 'em h—ll! Hurrah for the flag!" He lived till she sunk.

The *Congress* lost about 100 or 150 killed, wounded and prisoners. Among those killed was Lieut. Smith, executive officer, who was buried on shore.

Capt. McIntire, of the Naval Brigade, was slightly wounded.

On shore the casualties were Capt. Drake de Kay, aid of the General commanding, slightly wounded.

Corporal Leintz, of the Seventh (Steuben) Regiment, and a private of that regiment, wounded severely, the latter not expected to live.

The *Merrimac* continued shelling the camp until dark, when she hauled off and went up to Norfolk.

About 9 o'clock, the *Congress* having been burning since the monster left here, blew up with a tremendous explosion, the sight being one of the most remarkable on record. The blazing masts, rigging, spars and sides were lifted up as gradually as by a balloon, a thousand shells, fuses, torpedoes, grenades, bluelights, rockets, all manner of combustibles exploded in the air, the signals unrolled and burning festooned the sky with wreaths and bands of many-colored flame, all reached the zenith, then fell, some rapidly marking their fall like the rocket-stick, the less heavy falling slower, while the sails and other light substances waving for full ten minutes in the sky, which glared with the lurid light, while the steady splash for miles around upon the water told the force of the volcanic explosion. Then a hush came upon the sea and land, and few refrained from a thanksgiving to God for His kind preservation of us through the day, and a prayer for the souls of the patriots who had died for their country so nobly.

Then soon rose the moon, making sad, but glorious the scene of the most terrible, unearthly fight the world ever saw. L.

Description by the Surgeon of the Congress.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, March 11.

From the Surgeon of the frigate *Congress*, who has arrived here from Newport's News, I have obtained some interesting and valuable facts in relation to the late naval battle in Hampton Roads, that have not before been published.

The commander of the *Merrimac*, Buchanan, was placed in possession of the fact that the Ericsson Battery had left New-York on Friday, and he saw that the blow at our fleet, which had been contemplated for some weeks, must be made at once. On Friday we (*Congress*) received orders to move down the stream at once. The senior officer, however, deemed it unadvisable to leave the Newport's News batteries exposed without first consulting with Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of War, (who was to arrive on the *Ericsson*,) as well as with Gen. Wool. As it was, had it not been for the presence of our vessels, the *Merrimac* would have destroyed the batteries at Newport's News.

The attack of the *Merrimac* was but a part of the rebel plan, which embraced a simultaneous attack upon Newport's News by land. At the same hour that the rebel monster started, Gen. Magruder accordingly marched out his forces, with the design of attacking our camp. Fortunately for us, the creeks had been swollen by recent rains, so that the head of his column was not visible by our officers until 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

We could see them as they halted at a place called Lee's House, which is on the high bluff above the river. Their officers could be seen in consultation, and as they rode out and looked down at us, the reflection of the glasses of their telescopes could be plainly seen in the sun. Finally, they came to the conclusion to retire. They were supposed by our pickets to be about 10,000 strong.

When the rebel steamer first hove in sight (said the Surgeon,) I was down in my room. I heard a great rush and confusion on deck, and Manuel, one of the officers, came below. Said he, "Doctor, you had better get ready."

"What's the matter?" I asked.

"The *Merrimac's* coming this time, sure."

"Nonsense, Manuel, be quiet; I want to read the paper."

I saw him go into his room and get his sword and revolvers. This convinced me that he was in earnest, and in company with him I hastened to the poop.

She came right along Sewall's Point shore, in full view of the Roads, and then turned round and went back again. She had no colors set, and I still supposed, as did many of the other officers, that she was about to return to Norfolk. I supposed that she had been merely making a trial trip.

When she had got half way to Craney Island she put her helm aport and headed for us. We believed she could not reach us. We had heard that she drew fully twenty-three feet of water. If her draught had been so great she could not have come near us. In my opinion *she does not draw over fifteen feet of water* and the stories which had been told about her heavy draught were, *no doubt, concocted and circulated by the rebels themselves, for the purpose of deceiving us*, which they succeeding in doing.

Laboring under this erroneous idea, however, we supposed that she was going up the Nansemond to Pig Point. At last, when we saw that she was only a mile and a half off, we ran down and beat to quarters. Our guns were instantly prepared, and a broadside poured into her.

Scarcely any perceptible effect was produced on the monster by our fire. Three or four very large holes were made in her smoke-pipe, but it was so enormously thick, and so firmly braced by iron stays, that we found it useless to attempt to knock it down. This damage to the stack did not appear at all to interfere with the working of the vessel. Indeed, she steamed better and faster after she had been in battle an hour or two than at the commencement.

I was informed, however, that once, as her ports were thrown open, our gunner succeeded in firing one round into her. This probably did much execution. Three hundred rounds were fired by us altogether, so that it would appear as though two hundred and ninety-nine of them had been useless. The *Congress* is a 50-gun frigate.

The first shell which pierced the *Congress* killed the crew of seventeen gunners attached to gun No. 7. The shell was an 11-inch one, and was fired at a range of about one hundred yards. Every one of their shells burst *inside of us*. They must have cut off the fuses, as the distance between us was so very small.

I was looking for my instruments down below, when there came a crash, and I was thrown forward on my face a distance of eight feet. I escaped without injury, but it seemed to be almost miraculous. My bedding, blankets, trunks—everything—was scattered about the room.

The first wounded man who came staggering down the ladder for assistance had been struck in the chest by a splinter over a foot in length. While I was stooping over him, endeavoring to ease his pain, I heard another frightful crash, and a heavy door was thrown directly across the head and chest of the wounded man, barely passing my head. A higher art than mine had eased him of his pain! He must have been killed instantly, as he did not utter a single groan.

The number of wounded was unusually small in comparison with the number killed outright. The fire of the *Merrimac* was too close, and so fearful that almost every man who was struck at all was killed.

Neither were the wounds themselves of the ordinary character. They almost invariably took off the head and one shoulder or cut the body directly in two. The only insignificant wound which I dressed was in the case of one of the crew who had his hand taken off.

Mr. Rhodes, who was among the last killed, died after we had reached the shore, from the effects of a concussion he had received, his body not being at all mangled. He was a stout, robust man of fifty, and a strong, active sailor.

Commander Pendergrast did not receive a single scratch, although exposed to the full danger. I came off in the same boat with him.

After fifteen or twenty minutes I did not pretend to amputate a limb, as the number of the wounded was so great and their sufferings so terrible. I put on tourniquets to stop the hemorrhage, however, and administered draughts to prevent prostration.

The scene on the gun-deck was frightful. Many of the dead had been literally blown to pieces. And yet the living, unconscious how soon their own turn might come, seemed also unconscious of danger, and moved about with the greatest coolness.

In the very commencement of the action our vessel was set on fire by the shells of the *Merrimac*. Had the enemy hauled off immediately we could not have sailed our vessel after this occurrence. It was impossible to extinguish the flames, which leapt up from every part of the hull.

In the reports of the battle, it was erroneously stated that the officers of the *Congress* had been captured. That we were not captured, however, seemed almost providential, and occurred thus:

When the white flag was displayed, the rebel tugboat, which was detached to take us prisoners, came steaming up to our side, when the sharpshooters of the Indiana Twentieth Regiment, who were stationed at Newport's News, poured a volley into it. A Midshipman named Foreman was killed by the discharge, and fell from the side of our vessel down to the deck of his own, a distance of fifteen feet. No doubt many others of the rebel crew were likewise killed or wounded, for they at once hauled off, not anticipating such treatment from the Indiana troops. To the skill and gallantry of the latter alone, do the officers and crew of the *Congress* owe their deliverance from durance vile.

Before the rebel tug hauled off, however, I had gone on board to see about the removal of our wounded. I had a brief and unsatisfactory interview with the commander, who was named William Parker. He said to me, in a surly tone, "You'll have to hurry." I said to him that I could not move men in a hurry who were as badly wounded as ours. He replied: "I can't help it. I am going to burn your ship in fifteen minutes, so you had better move d—n quick!"

The threat, of course, was not put in execution, and Mr. Parker was very glad to escape.

When the fire had increased to such an extent as to render it unsafe for us to remain on board any longer, we took to the boats, (which were already launched, and ready to cast off before we had any idea of an attack from the *Merrimac*,) and pulled ashore to Newport's News.

To the best of our knowledge, not a live man was left on board. The vessel was so very large, however, and the wounded lying upon each of the four decks, it is barely possible that in some cases men were left behind whose life was not extinct.

The action between these two iron-clad ships was witnessed by us at the distance of three or four miles. The *Monitor* occasionally fired double-shotted guns. As I sat in a tent at Newport's News, the concussion produced by the fire was so tremendous that it seemed to me I was standing by the guns; besides which, the shocks were as incessant as they were deafening.

The *Merrimac's* fire did not the slightest damage to her antagonist, and, with the exception of leaving a few indentations in the side of her tower, such as might be made in the side of a loaf of fresh bread by the thumb, it may be said to have produced no effect whatever. Her tower is twenty-five feet in diameter, and has two holes on each side for the guns. It is styled a cheese-box by the rebels, and resembles it somewhat at a distance.

Mr. Newtown, the engineer of the *Monitor*, informs me that he saw one hole made in the *Merrimac*, and believes that she has sustained other damages. She was not followed by the *Monitor* for the simple reason that the channel was narrow, and very dangerous. Had the *Monitor* run aground, as the *Minnesota* did, every one of our vessels would have been destroyed.

At 2 o'clock, on Sunday morning, preparations were made to blow up the *Minnesota*, in case she could not be got afloat.

The *Minnesota* and *Roanoke* are two of the most powerful vessels in the world. The first, it is thought by some, might have run down the rebel steamer amidships, and sunk her. The *Merrimac* was so skillfully handled, however, that the attempt would have very likely failed, and might have proved a disastrous failure. As to boarding her, that would also have been equally hazardous, for the reason that she can only be got at forward, and her crew must have had small arms on board.

Before our vessel had been attacked at all the fate of the *Cumberland* was sealed. We were lying down the river, at least a quarter of a mile from her, and more in the middle of the stream, when the rebel craft hove in view. As she passed the *Cumberland*, she discharged four or five 11-inch shells into her. She then steamed up past her as if coming at us; but, a moment after, turned back and coolly and deliberately drove into the *Cumberland*, striking her fair in the bluff of the bows.

Mr. Martin, who was on board, but escaped unhurt, and is now here, says that he felt the deck raised up as if by a wedge, at this. While her prow was still in the hull of the wooden frigate, she again fired four or five rounds directly into her, with terrible effect. The enemy pointed nearly all their guns at her berth-deck (as they did in our case,) for the purpose of reaching the magazine, if possible. Unsuccessful although they were in this, they killed a great many—the powder-classes and the gunner's crews.

When the *Cumberland* sank, her Chaplain, and one or two others of the crew, were below. As she careened the ladder turned over, thus entrapping them in their position. The worst of the wounded were also drowned. A great many of the *Cumberland's* crew swam ashore, however, or escaped in the boats.

Letter from one of the Crew of the Cumberland.

The New-Haven *Palladium* had a correspondent on board the *Cumberland*, in the recent fight. He writes, under date of March 8:

"At 1 o'clock we discovered the enemy steaming down from Craney Island. We instantly beat to quarters, and doubled breechings on the main deck guns. She (the enemy) gradually neared us, passed by the *Congress* frigate, and stood down for us; took us on the starboard bow and bored us, and delivered a fire into us with terrible execution. We fired as fast as we could, but our shot had little effect on the iron-clad monster. It was awful to see the boys brought below, arms off, legs off, crying with pain. The water made on us soon; our forward magazine was soon drowned, and our 10-inch powder was not forthcoming. Yet we still held on, and delivered our fire from the 10-inch gun with the 9-inch powder. At about 3 P. M. our ship began to cant to port, our berth deck was flooded; orders were given to save ourselves.

We rushed, that is us from the main-deck, to the spar-deck; it was awful: the wounded below; the ship canted. I managed to save myself by throwing myself overboard and giving about three strokes, struck out for our launch. I seized a hawser, but was very weak, and had our surgeon hanging on my right leg, and a sailor on the left. The ship sinking was drawing the launch down by the hawser, when Jer. Dalany, one of my most intimate friends, attempted to cut the hawser. I says to him, as feeble as I was, "Jerry will you drown me?" "No," says he; "boys there is Charlie! haul him in," and in I came with the surgeon. Oh, I cannot now tell you the scene; it was awful; no chance between being killed by shot or drowned. Many were drowned—all the wounded. I shall say no more at present; but, as I always predicted, the *Cumberland died game*, with the Star-spangled Banner flying at her mizzen. The enemy are still shelling the camp. We had no chance to save a stitch more than we stood in. Say to young Fish that we have done all that mortal man could do under the circumstances, but "that portrait" sunk with the *Cumberland*.

I will now give you a list as far as I know of casualties certain:

Timothy A. Cochrane, Boston, killed.
Wm. H. Bailey, (colored,) drowned.
Daniel Murray, second mate, drowned.
John Webber, coxswain, killed.
John Kuhler, coxswain, killed.
Wm. Houston, sergeant, killed.
John Harrington, master's mate, killed. (Head shot off.)
George McDonald, ship's cook, killed.
Thomas H. Kelley, boy, wounded and drowned.
Francis M. Ellison, killed.
Salvader Esposit, killed.
Daniel Murray, wounded and drowned.
Fahan,
Bunker, 2d,
Humphrey,
Scully,
Gaffigair,
White,
} marines killed by first shell.
George Putnam, orderly sergeant, killed.
John Collins, boatswain's mate, wounded and drowned.

On the second deck, Lieut. Heywood tells me that, out of his guard, he can only muster twenty-one men out of forty-two, and I can safely say that, out of 300 men, we have lost 100 killed and drowned. A closer contested battle was never on the water. The *Congress* surrendered. Lieut. Jas. B. Smith, I hear, was killed, and about fifty men, as she raked her fore-and-aft. I will close this time. I write this to let you know that, by an Almighty Providence, I have been saved to give them another tussle.

Lieut. Worden's Description of the Monitor

Lieut. Worden writes as follows regarding the *Monitor* to his brother, one of the publishers of the Chicago *Times*:

New-York, Monday, Jan. 27, 1862.

Dear Brother: * * * She is supposed to be shot-proof. Her hull floats 18 inches above the water, and is covered with five thicknesses of wrought-iron plates, each one inch thick, to a point 3½ feet below water-line. Her deck is covered with 1-inch wrought iron. A wrought-iron turret, 21½ feet outside diameter, 9 feet high and 8 inches thick, is placed near the centre of buoyancy. In this turret are mounted two 11-inch Dalhgren guns. The turret revolves, and is turned around with great facility by steam, its movements being controlled by the commanding officer inside. As she goes into action, there is nothing above her deck but the turret and a shot-proof pilot-house, and, when she is anchored outside a fort or battery, the latter is lowered below the deck. In that position, if she is boarded by the enemy, they cannot get below nor into the turret, and her decks can be swept by her own guns loaded with canister. She is propelled by steam, and is expected to go eight knots the hour, and carries eight days' coal at that speed; is flat-bottomed, and draws ten feet water. She is not intended for a cruiser; only to go from port to port on our own coast. Great hopes of her success are entertained by her constructor and others, and, if she answers their expectations, she will be a very serviceable vessel, and will have some rough work to do.

Length of upper vessel, 172 feet.
Length of lower vessel, 124 feet.
Breadth of upper vessel, 41 feet 4 inches.
Depth of upper vessel, 5 feet.
Breadth of lower vessel at top, 36 feet.
Breadth of lower vessel at bottom, 18 feet.
Depth of lower vessel, 6 feet 6 inches.

As you may imagine, her apartments are neither spacious, light, nor airy, and we do not expect much comfort in her; but, if her capabilities turn out as we hope for, I shall be well satisfied to rough it. It seems that Commodore Smith, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has had the supervision of her construction, and is greatly interested in her success. I had a letter from him, which is quite complimentary in its tone, stating that he had named me for the command, whereupon I examined the vessel and accepted at once, getting my orders by return mail. I apprehend that it is the intention of the Department, if she proves successful, to build the twenty iron-clad gunboats recently authorized by Congress on her plan, with modifications suggested by experience."

Secretary Seward Appreciated in Virginia.

From the Clarksburgh, Va., Telegraph.

The letter of this gentleman forbidding the use of his name in connection with the Presidency speaks well for his heart. "I renounced (says he) all ambition and came into the Executive Government to aid in saving the Constitution and the integrity of my country, or to perish with them." Noble sentiments, and well supported by the successful manner which has characterized his management of our foreign relations. His decision in and settlement of the *Trent* affair, did as much to weaken the rebels as has been accomplished by our arms, and to extort from Davis the confession made by him in his recent message, "that they had undertaken more than they have been able to achieve," meaning that the rebellion had proved a signal failure. "I could could never (says Mr. Seward) consent, if unanimously called upon, to be a President of a division of the Republic." Let such of our readers as have been taught to look upon the present Secretary of State as an enemy to his country, ponder upon these sentiments and admit the injustice that has been done him. Animated by a sincere desire to restore to its former position the Union which brought to our country so many blessings, Mr. Seward brings to his country's aid the experience of a life-long public service, which has made him one of the ablest and most sagacious statesmen of the age; enabling him to contribute as much, if not more, than any other man in the Republic could do towards the accomplishment of the great purpose which every patriot has at heart—the restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution. Equally worthy of being cherished with the sentiments quoted from his letter is his declaration to Lord Lyons, "that he was desirous that the United States should in the present war offer to the world an example of leniency toward the enemy, and regard for the interests of neutrals, such as had never before been seen." Can any man doubt the success of our cause when those who administer the Government are themselves governed by sentiments like these? Let such of our readers as have been taught by the demagogues who led them into secession, by charging upon the President and the Secretary of State a disposition to despoil them of their property and deprive them of their constitutional rights, to regard them as foes to their country and traitors to the Constitution, receive these declarations in the spirit they are made, and actively aid those who are laboring to bring peace to our land and stability to our Government.

Mr. Charles Henry Fisher died in Germantown, Penn., on Sunday. Until quite recently he was agent in Philadelphia for the Morrisons, a large banking-house of London. Mr. Fisher's ancestors were prominent citizens of Philadelphia during the last century, and his present family connections of that name are still known for their wealth and social status.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers—A Curious Letter to Henry A. Wise, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Off Cape Henry, Sunday, March 9, 1862.

Rev. T. W. Conway, Chaplain of Hawkins' Zouaves, and Dr. Alfred Hitchcock, of Fitchburgh, Mass., have come on the steamer *Ellen S. Terry* from Roanoke Island, with one hundred and twenty-five sick and wounded soldiers. When the *Terry* was about to leave Roanoke, it was found that the sick and wounded were carelessly thrown among boxes, barrels, and other articles of the cargo, which she brought hence; but Dr. Hitchcock, seeing the neglect, reported to Gen. Burnside, who was greatly vexed at the fact, and, ere day dawned, had remedied the evil, by putting up comfortable bunks, and furnishing good beds on which the brave sufferers could sleep. On the voyage to Hatteras, all was pleasant; but when we came to that place, we were visited by one of those sudden gales which so frequently sweep over it. Here our steamer got aground, and was not got off before Friday afternoon.

We lay all night off the Swash, and steamed up for our destination early on Saturday. When near this point last night, we heard a violent explosion as if it were in the direction of Old Point.

Sunday Night.

We have arrived safely in Baltimore. Our sick and wounded are comfortable. Dr. Hitchcock was most faithful in his attention to their wants. The following is an expression of the officers who came on the *Terry*, of their appreciation of Dr. Hitchcock's conduct toward our wounded and sick fellow-soldiers:

We, the undersigned, have witnessed with the deepest interest the skillful and tender care practiced by Dr. Alfred Hitchcock, of Fitchburgh, Mass., toward the sick and wounded soldiers who have accompanied us on our journey hence from Roanoke Island, N. C., and that he fully deserves and hereby receives our most warm and united thanks for his devotion to the welfare and comfort of our suffering fellow-soldiers.

Albert C. Maggi, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st Mass. V.; F. W. Conway, Chaplain, 9th N. Y. V.; Daniel Nagle, Major, 48th Penn. V.; P. F. Rogers, Captain, 21st Mass. V.; Charles W. Nash, 8th Conn. V.; Douglas Fowler, 8th Conn. V.; Robert Leggett, 10th Conn. V.; Lieut. M. M. Parkhurst, 21st Mass. V.; Lieut. Joseph B. Curtis, 4th R. I. V.; Lieut. J. B. Williams, 21st Mass. V.; Lieut. Terah B. Smith, 4th R. I. V.; Lieut. C. C. Wiley, 10th Conn. V.; Lieut. Henry James, 21st Mass. V.; Lieut. R. W. Burnside, 8th Conn. V.; Lieut. R. K. Waters, 21st Mass. V.

Baltimore, March 9, 1862.

The following is a letter from the officers of the "Wise Legion" to their General. It was found by one of our soldiers the day of the battle:

Nag's Head, Jan. 31, 1862.

Gen. Henry A. Wise: We, the undersigned, officers and gentlemen composing a part of your command, feeling ourselves and our cause injured and insulted by the corruption and mismanagement by which you have been reduced from the high plans of the campaign, which, at your command, we were desirous of carrying out, do hereby openly, avowedly, and solemnly protest against any other officer being placed over us to command us than yourself. When we entered the service, we did it with the solemn assurance that we were to be commanded by no other than yourself, but we have not had that assurance kept in good faith; but on the contrary, have seen you disgraced and humiliated—brought down to eat the dirt—while others less brave, less true than yourself, men whose services to our cause have held no shadow of comparison to those rendered by yourself, have been treated by some persons high in office with distinction and honor which they had never earned. Gen. Wise: We pledge ourselves, our honor, our patriotism to you; and we shall never serve another than yourself. We are yours; you are ours. We are sorry you have not been treated justly; we sincerely regret it; but, General, we are all aware that our whole cause wanes in consequence of corrupt mismanagement. It is in the Government, and it is in the army. You know it and we know it, and we solemnly declare it, if Justice, that beautiful angel, is not practiced more generally to men like yourself, the world must soon tremble at the end to which events are bringing us. Let those in power deal justly with their servants, and, so far as we are concerned, we will rather die than complain. Gen. Wise: We are pained at the necessity which is thus presented, and which requires from us this expression of our feelings. It may be unmilitary, but so be it; we care more for justice than for law, for law is sometimes the instrument of hell, but justice never. We desire now that you will ask in our name, in the name of the Southern Confederacy, in the name of justice, that you have the assurance that the command which you were promised shall be given you, whether in one place or in another, we care not. We are willing to let past insults and injuries go, but in the future, we say candidly, we must serve under your lead if we serve at all. This has been the condition on which we entered the service, the condition is still sacred, and strict compliance to it will alone suffice.

General, this paper is confidential, and must not be published. Its contents you are requested to make known to the Government in such a manner as your own good judgment may dictate.

We are your most patriotic and sincere friends.

[The names were not inserted, as the officers were, doubtless, drawn away by the approach of Gen. Burnside.]

A true copy of the original found at Fort Jordan, Feb. 8, 1862, by one of our soldiers.

T. W. CONWAY,
Chaplain Ninth N. Y. V.

The Hawkins Zouaves at Winton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was with a considerable degree of surprise that I learned, as I returned from Roanoke Island last evening, of the rumor which has been circulated in the City regarding the conduct of the "Hawkins Zouaves" on their recent expedition to Winton, N. C. They are charged with violent and disgraceful behavior toward the persons and property of some inoffensive inhabitants. I desire here to defend the Zouaves, and show to the public what the truth of the matter is; and, in so doing, I will be pardoned for an allusion to their conduct and behavior toward the people of Hatteras, among whom they spent many weeks and months of suffering and hardship.

When the "Zouaves" first went to Hatteras the people were fearful that they would do them great damage, but when they went around among them distributing money and bread to keep them from starvation, and in other ways doing them good, their opinion was reversed. During the six months which this regiment spent on the wild sands of Hatteras, no person has ever charged one of them with disgraceful or offensive conduct toward any innocent people. On the contrary, when they were ordered to move on with Gen. Burnside, I have seen some of the poor natives shed tears of regret.

At the battle on Roanoke the Zouaves were next to the last regiment who advanced to the conflict. Previous to their being ordered out, I heard many a man utter, with a force of voice which shook his whole frame—"Why are we not allowed to go out and stop this fight?" The wounded of the other regiments were being brought in before the eyes of the Zouaves, and as they saw their poor comrades shot down by the enemy, they of course felt indignant enough, and desired to be in the fight. Eventually they got the order to march, meeting, as they advanced, the returning wounded of the other regiments. When they came on the ground they were "full of fire and fight," and made short work of the conflict. They fired some three or four rounds, doing, as a rebel officer afterward informed me, "fearful work." One or two regiments had worked around in the woods to the right and left of the battery—the Zouaves were in front. Two of their Lieutenants were shot down and nine of their men, though none were killed. Col. Hawkins and Major Kimball begged Gen. Parke to allow them to "charge the battery." They were allowed. Here cheer upon cheer and shout upon shout went up. The scene is beyond description. Their presence, together with their defiant attitude, struck the rebels with terror. The rebel officer, to whom I have alluded above, informed me that "When the Zouaves shouted they knew their time had come," and that "When the order to charge was given, they heard it and hurried off." Some parties have appeared very jealous of the "Zouaves," on account of their gallant conduct on that occasion, and I have heard some say if they (the Zouaves) had not charged at that moment, others would have done so. The rebels admitted that they would have fought longer were it not for that charge.

After the fight, a few days elapsed, when they went on an expedition to Winton. If I am informed correctly, a part of the intention was to have destroyed the Salt Works on the coast west of Albemarle Sound. When the boats came near the wharf of the village, volley upon volley was fired by several companies of rebels on the shore. On the landing of the "Zouaves" the rebels made a masterly retreat. The buildings occupied by the rebels, and raised for rebel purposes, were burned. Some of these had once been private houses, but were seized and appropriated to rebel purposes. A list of these buildings was found, as if prepared for the information of the rebel Government. This list enabled the officers to know exactly the houses so employed; and all of them were well burned, as they ought to be. The Court-house was found used for the same purpose, and that, too, was burned. Somebody thinks the Zouaves burned the property of innocent persons. If the buildings which were burned belonged to innocent persons, they did not appear on the occasion, nor was the fact made known. One thing was evident—the buildings were used to carry on a war against the Stars and Stripes, and anyone who thinks that the feelings of the rebels were hurt by their destruction, must either be in sympathy with the rebels, or very anxious to find some cause of complaint against men who are enlisted for the purpose of crushing treason and traitors. The "Zouaves" do not like to injure innocent people; but they do not think rebels are innocent, and they deal with them accordingly. They have studied how to charge bayonets, and they are willing to practice what they study at the expense of their country's *enemies*. So far as having done anything more than destroy public buildings, it must not be expected that in every case an excited mass of soldiers would act strictly right. They may have done some mischief. I am aware that a few of them went into some houses, and being hungry and without money (for the Paymaster had not yet come) that they took some meat and bread, but nothing more. Every building burned was ordered to be burned by the proper officers, and this disposes of the idea that the men went about without order or discipline. As a general thing, the Zouaves are well-behaved. They hurt the feelings of rebels sometimes, but that is not much out of the way; even very good people believe in that. New-York has learned to love Hawkins' Zouaves, and I am sure I can say, in their name, that they will never return unworthy of a continuation of their regard.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
T. W. CONWAY, Chaplain Hawkins Zouaves.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Important Statements Concerning the Rebel Force and Positions on the Potomac—Situation of Some of their Batteries—Number of Guns, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

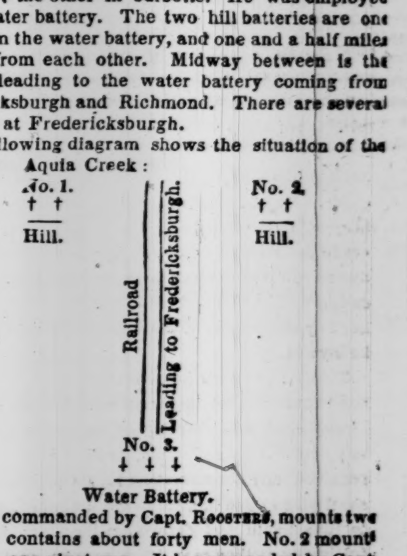
Liverpool Point, Hooker's Division,
Thursday, March 6, 1862.

Four contrabands have escaped from across the river; their names are Manuel Wilkins, Gemma Cook, Washington Robinson and Richard Stair. They have furnished the most important information of any contrabands that have ever left the enemy's lines. I herewith send you their statements.

Manuel Wilkins formerly resided two and a-half miles from Foulke's Landing. He left there with two others. He states there are no troops at Foulke's Landing. At Hempstead there is a cavalry company stationed, sixty-five strong, commanded by Col. John Taylor. At Poplar Meeting-house, near Machodoc Creek, about ten miles from Hempstead, there is an artillery company stationed. They have no pieces yet. The pickets are not regularly posted on the river, but details from Taylor's company occasionally stroll along the shore at night. He is satisfied of this from the fact that he and his party attempted to cross over on Saturday, but having lost their way, put back. The attempt was renewed by them on Monday evening, and they found their boat had not been disturbed. This would not have been the case if the pickets had seen the boat, as it would have been removed immediately. The Mercer Cavalry, 1,000 strong, are stationed at Clifton Hill, twenty-five miles from Hempstead. Hempstead is six miles from Foulke's Landing. The roads leading to Hempstead are in excellent order.

The next contraband, Gemma Cook, has resided at Boyd's Hole. He states there are no troops stationed there. The last lot went to Aquia Creek. Smith's Battery is stationed at Marlborough Point, this side of Aquia. It has six pieces. The men attached to the battery are well armed, but poorly clothed. The distance from Boyd's Hole to Hempstead is one and a half miles; roads very good—sandy. Three thousand men arrived at Fredericksburgh from Evansport and Brooks' Station recently. He was there when they arrived. There were no other troops there at the time. Mr. Baker and Leenen, wounded at the time Col. Graham attacked Mathias Point, have since died. The rebels have lost quite a number of men at Evansport from the fire of our gunboats. Washington Robinson, of Aquia Creek, belonged to Lieut. Master, Second Lieutenant of Artillery. Capt. John Wilkinson is in command. Robinson has been at Aquia Creek for the last three months. There are three batteries, two on the hill and one water battery. The water battery has about forty officers and men, and three guns—one pivot gun (large) made at Anderson Rollins' mill, in Richmond; weight of cartridge, ten pounds. The other two guns came from the Norfolk Navy-yard. The two guns are in embrasures; the other in barbette. He was employed at the water battery. The two hill batteries are one mile from the water battery, and one and a half miles distant from each other. Midway between is the railroad leading to the water battery coming from Fredericksburgh and Richmond. There are several batteries at Fredericksburgh.

The following diagram shows the situation of the atteries Aquia Creek:



No. 1 is commanded by Capt. Roosters, mounts two guns, and contains about forty men. No. 2 mounts two guns—one pivot gun. It is commanded by Capt Kennedy, who is commander over all the batteries The nearest regiment is in the woods, about one mile back of the hill batteries. Between that point and Fredericksburgh there are four or five more. None of the regiments are full. They probably average five hundred men each. Their muskets are principally flint locks altered. Their clothing and shoes are very bad. Many of the men are very much dissatisfied and swear that when their time expires, which will be in April, they will sooner be killed than enlist again.

There is a battery at Pratt's Point, below Potomac Creek, Capt. Smith or Lieut. Fitzgerald commands. Did not know the number of guns mounted.

Richard Stair, from North Carolina, gave his statement as follows: He came to Aquia Creek with Capt. Brown; has been waiting on him and the Lieutenants; he served in the same battery with Washington Robinson. The men who man the guns are not artillerymen, but belong to an infantry regiment, and are frequently relieved. The North Carolina troops have often threatened to return to their State.

The contrabands state that when Capt. Magaw, of the lower flotilla, bombarded Aquia Creek recently, it produced the greatest consternation. The batteries were entirely deserted, and a dozen armed men could have taken possession of the dépôt. The sentries abandoned their posts, and did not return until they were satisfied that no landing had been effected. They report the firing was excellent, but rather high. The contrabands who have made the above statements are some of the most intelligent of their class, and the truthfulness of their story can be vouched for in many particulars by the officers of the flotilla.

M.

Hooker's Division, Lower Potomac,
Camp Near Budd's Ferry, Md., March 6, 1862.

For two or three days past, unmistakable evidence has been given us that the rebels have again occupied the vicinity of Evansport and Cockpit Point in large force, probably twenty-five or thirty thousand, judging from visible indications. That the forces formerly occupying these parts were a fortnight since withdrawn, was equally apparent. They commenced reoccupying their former ground one week ago last Sunday, with troops probably from Manassas, as large trains of cars were known to have arrived at Aquia Creek at that time, and have since been employed night and day.

Their batteries have been armed with new and improved guns, one carrying a 164-pound shell. The others are 24 and 32 pounders. But no visible improvement is discovered in their artillery practice. The guns which were removed from the batteries at Ship Point were, without doubt, removed to a point about eight miles below us on the river, and opposite the Government store-houses at Liverpool Point. On Monday last they opened fire from one gun upon our stores, but without doing any damage; and night before last the gunboats forming our lower flotilla opened a lively cannonade upon the fortifications which the rebels had commenced, and destroyed them. The firing was done up in the gallant style which characterized the Port Royal achievement, the vessels slowly describing a circle in the river opposite their target. The enemy made no reply, as every shot made by the gunboats fell into their works with telling effect. No fortification will be allowed to stand in that locality, if the gallant men of our flotilla can prevent it.

The secession citizens in this vicinity now look upon the rebellion as a hopeless hope. Since our successes in the South, they have been quite humble and crestfallen, and they feel wretched with fear for the safety of their friends who are engaged in the rebellious cause.

This Division has lately been undergoing a thorough and substantial inspection and review, and of course much pride has been felt by the various regiments to prove themselves meritorious. Although *all* have received the praise and commendation of the inspecting officers, yet the Eleventh Massachusetts has carried off the palm, and received the highest compliments from the heads of Departments. The men are in a high state of efficiency and good health. The Quartermaster's Department, under Lieut. ALONSO COY, met with particular compliment, and the teams and appointments were pronounced to be in the most serviceable and perfect condition of any in the army. The Eleventh Massachusetts, therefore, is considered to be the banner regiment of the Department, and is the fullest of any in the service. ARGUS.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Lane and Hunter—Jealousy of the Army Officers—Influence of Slavery—Military Movements—Brigades—Indians—Contrabands.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

Gen. LANE left for Washington this morning. The anxiety and care pressing upon him in regard to the late Southern Expedition has made a deep impression on his general health and appearance. Gen. LANE looks at least ten years older than when he came here. One may readily imagine what a terrible blow the manner in which he has been treated must be to a man of ambition and action like LANE. Somebody has more than blundered in this matter. There is no doubt that when Gen. LANE left Washington he had every reason to believe and every right to expect from the Administration and authorities, both military and civil, every assistance in forwarding the Southern column, of which *he was given the command*. Only one link was weak in the chain. Gen. LANE relied upon the honor of the "powers that be" to strengthen that. This was the Hunter link. That broke, and the whole chain has fallen apart. The troops that were sent here have been diverted to the assistance of GRANT, while, after weeks of inaction, when PRICE was in no better condition than at the time of attack, Gen. CURTIS is suddenly ordered forward into Arkansas, over a portion of the very ground which Gen. LANE would have followed. Right on the heels of this, two days after Gen. HUNTER leaves here for Washington, all the effective troops in Kansas are ordered to march in haste to reinforce CURTIS. Not a word comes through any public channel of the necessity of such reinforcements. There may be a necessity; but one thing is very evident, and that is, the placing of these troops under CURTIS destroys entirely the *nuclei* of an invading *corps de armée*, which had up to that date been still left in Kansas.

What does it mean? Many here think, and in all probability the same thought has occurred to others elsewhere, that three classes of ideas have operated to destroy the Southern Expedition. One is the jealousy of Presidential aspirants in and around the Administration. All men of action desire to climb higher, and so are glad when their peers meet rebuffs, while most are not backward in giving such blows. The second is the regular army jealousy; and the third, and most potent, is the fear of Slavery being hurt by the action of Gen. LANE. It is well known that hardly had the General turned westward, when there appeared in Washington a well-known Louisville politician, of Border-State proclivities, who, seconded by PRENTICE and the whole pack of Slave Unionists, commenced to tear the footing from under Gen. LANE. In this there is no doubt that they were seconded by the efforts of the highest army officers, who to-day, to say *the least*, care as much for Slavery as they do for the Union, and who, it is generally thought, think much more of the former than of the latter. Gen. LANE hit at Slavery, and these people, keen on the scent of what affects that institution, saw with half a glance how admirably planned was the Kansas soldiers' campaign to essentially and vitally injure the thing, accursed of God and man.

It is more than whispered that HUNTER has been used to accomplish this result. I have heard it claimed that the proofs are in the hands of friends at the Capital to the effect that eight days before Gen. LANE arrived here, letters had passed between high officials there and here, in which the ropes were laid to hinder this expedition starting. It is even claimed that the famous order of Gen. HUNTER was received by telegraph from Washington. These may be mere conjectures, but many circumstances point to them. When Gen. LANE arrives in Washington, there is no doubt that the thing will be sifted thoroughly. Those who believe that this man can be Fremontized *a la* Adjutant-General-Thomas style, are very egregiously mistaken. I have convinced myself that LANE was the worst deceived man who has left Washington for some time past, and in that respect do not agree with your special correspondent here, who thinks the quarrel a contrived plan between LANE and HUNTER. In conversation with leading members of LANE's Staff, they have assured me that they made personal and thorough investigation into the grounds of their appointment, and the expedition with which they were to be connected, and that one and all were convinced of the sincerity of Gen. LANE and of the certainty of the expeditionary column being organized. Hon. JOHN COVODE has stated publicly that he made the arrangements between the War Department and Gen. LANE, and the country generally will esteem his words. Other Senators and Representatives have investigated the matter, and from letters received from Washington I am convinced that the affair will be thoroughly sifted, and the blame put where it belongs. In the meanwhile, the nation suffers. The column of the Southwest was, is still, and will be even more needed than at the present moment. How much has the policy expressed by THOMAS in his St. Louis letter, about "our friends in Western Missouri," when that official was writing of Gen. LANE, had to do with the state of affairs here?

Intelligence received to-day threatens our border with a revival of guerrilla fighting. It is said the rebels are organizing as thirty-day levies, in order to make raids on Kansas and a diversion upon the rear of the Union forces now in Arkansas. Nothing but Gen. JENNISON's vigorous policy will ever quench the secession element in Western Missouri. We shall have to pursue, burn and destroy, ere we can be assured of safety. On the southern border, the Indian Territory is guarded by camps of Texans and rebel Indians, who only wait a favorable opportunity to ravage Southern Kansas.

Our Kansas men feel hurt and indignant at the treatment they have received. Not an officer, citizen of this State, has in any shape been noticed by promotion, unless it may be as in the case of Gen. LANE, only to be thwarted while preparing for duty. The men have endured as much, and more than most of the State levies. They have had no camp life, but, on the march continually, their exertions have materially curbed PRICE's gains, and aided his losses. True, they have been in no sounding battles, but this because of the enemy's failure to meet them. We must except Wilson's Creek, where the First and Second Regiments stood the brunt of the fight. Most of the regiments have waited from four to eight months for their pay, some of them have never been clothed, and with the exception of one or two, all have been but poorly supplied. Now there seems to be a determination to break and overslaugh them, so that they will have no chance to distinguish themselves, and their radicalism be of no effect. In this latter clause is found the secret of the matter, with perhaps the noways disguised want of faith the Kansas boys entertain for the Regular Army Officers. Kansas has had no reason to love them, and many opportunities to know how well this class esteem Slavery, which she cordially hates.

The contrabands at Port Royal and their condition deservedly attracts much attention in the East. While the public mind is interested in this matter, let me call attention to those in this State. Our people have no Government aid to sustain those thrown naked, ignorant, and to some extent helpless, in their midst. Let me give you a few points in relation to their condition. Ever since 1856 we have had more or less fugitive slaves in our borders. When the war broke out the colored population of the State, in all probability, numbered about 600. Between 200 and three hundred were in this city, as many more in the southeastern counties, and the rest scattered over the State, at Lawrence and elsewhere. Now there cannot be less than 4,000. Gen. LANE brought out probably 2,500, Gen. JENNISON about 1,000, during their campaigns in Missouri, making in all 3,500. A large proportion managed to bring something with them, such as a horse, yoke of cattle, wagon, &c., that had formerly belonged to their masters, and been by them replevined upon for wages when they left so unceremoniously. The remainder have crossed in smaller parties and singly. During the Summer and Fall these people managed to get along. They procured jobs on the farms and in the towns, and generally proved themselves capable and industrious. When the cold weather commenced the case was different. Since "God's Bridge" was formed, as they call the frozen river, at this point not less than three hundred have passed over; all along the border the exodus is as large proportionally. Six weeks ago at Wyandotte there was not a score of colored people—now there are nearly two hundred. The result of this influx is a great deal of suffering. There is a general indifference to their welfare in towns like this. People chuckle when they hear of a good thing done by a contraband in escaping, but their pockets are tightly buttoned when it comes to relieving them. This arises partly from the prejudices of color and partly from poverty. I have seen, during the past month, many afflicting scenes. On one occasion, four men arrived without shoes, and their feet so frost-bitten as to be in danger of mortification. On another night, very bitter and cold, a family of seven lay without shelter, in the frost and snow. They had walked sixty miles, without food. Instances of a similar character could be multiplied. Their own people are good to them, as far as possible, and most of the small shanties around town are crowded sufficiently to breed a pestilence. There are many sick, owing to this exposure. The authorities do nothing, and those whom private charity fails to reach, have to suffer, and generally die. They need food, clothing, and other aid. This would only be temporary, for there is a great demand for their labor among the farmers.

Some friends here, foreseeing this condition of affairs, have organized what they call the Kansas Emancipation League. They have a two-fold purpose in view—first, to relieve the immediate wants of the contrabands, and secondly, to perfect machinery by which they may be scattered through the farming countries, where they will become a useful element in our population. These are the immediate objects the society proposes to attain, and then it will endeavor to establish schools, and in every possible way aid them to progress. The means they will use will be to establish houses of shelter at the principal places to which they flock; then intelligence offices, whereby the agents of the League will procure them work, see that no improper person obtain their services, and in every possible way counsel, protect and aid them. To sustain them in this work, they appeal to friends everywhere for money, clothing, &c.

One great danger, and that which principally caused the organization of the League, was the certainty of a reaction against them if they were allowed to mass in the towns, subject to all their bad influences, and brought into competition with the Irish and other laborers, whose only reasoning would be that the "nigger" sawed some wood, or done other jobs which they might have obtained. Evidences of the mob spirit into which this feeling will surely culminate has already presented itself. The contrabands, are, as a class, industrious and well-disposed. Yet they need looking after at first and counseling. It is not to be wondered at that they desire to aggregate in the towns, in the vain expectation of being thereby secure. Their labor is very much needed among the farmers, and if the League organization can be perfected, they will be scattered throughout the State. The mass of our population is Anti-Slavery. It is only in such places as Leavenworth that the materialistic and Slaveocratic proclivities of the old basic population of many of the Western States—the poor whites—crops out to any extent. Kansas will be the *first* Western State to recognize the manhood of the negro, but if this result is not to be put back many years, the present contraband population will have to be aided in the various channels pointed out. Here is a case for the National Freedman's Relief Association, and all who are interested in their welfare. It will not require a large amount of funds to accomplish the primary results, and set the machinery in motion. Another thing is evident—that not alone from Missouri will they come; but Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and Texas, will also contribute their quota to swell our numbers. I annex the Address of the League, and hope it will be responded to.

My next will be from Southern Kansas, whence I shall join CURTIS, or move with JENNISON into the Indian Territory, as may seem best. R. J. H.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Latest News—The Alleged Treachery of Doblado—Positions and Strength of the Mexican Army—The Allies in a Tight Place.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9, 1862.

The last news from Mexico excites much attention. No private advices from beyond Vera Cruz have been received here, we are therefore dependent on the Vera Cruz dispatches, and the general newspaper accounts. From these it appears that the Allies pent-up in Vera Cruz, their soldiers deserting, and falling victims to disease, have arranged with the Mexican Commissioner, Gen. DOBLADO, to dispose of their forces further in the interior, and where the climate is more healthy, pending negotiations for an amicable adjustment of all questions in dispute.

The parties appointed for this amicable settlement are, Gen. PRIM, commanding the Spanish forces, on the part of the Allies, and Gen. DOBLADO, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the part of Mexico.

The impression has got abroad that Gen. DOBLADO has been treacherous—that, in permitting the Allied troops to occupy positions further in the interior, Mexico has lost the vantage ground, and the Allies have become masters of the situation.

All this is based on the suspicions of Gen. DOBLADO's patriotism and loyalty, and statements that, in permitting the Allied forces to escape from Vera Cruz into the interior, beyond the stronghold of Chicahuite, the Mexicans have lost their great vantage ground; and furthermore, that the Allies can, at any moment, be reinforced from Vera Cruz on one side, and from the Church Party forces, represented to be gathering in considerable numbers in the interior, on the other; and thus the road to the Capital of the Republic is, in reality, open to the Allies.

From all this your correspondent entirely dissents, there being in fact no basis upon which it can rest. In the first place, Gen. DOBLADO has never done anything to warrant the slightest suspicion upon his loyalty to his Government and country. On the contrary, the final triumph of the Liberal cause is, certainly to some extent, owing to his great shrewdness, loyalty and valor, of which his remarkable feat of outwitting and outgeneraling CASTILLO, commanding the Church forces at Guadalajara, in September, 1860, is sufficient evidence.

At that period Gen. CASTILLO was fortified at Guadalajara, with 8,000 men. The Liberal army, under Gen. ORTEGA, besieged the city, and, as the fortifications were very strong, it appeared impossible to take it. In the meantime, MIRAMON sent CASTILLO reinforcements, 6,000 strong, under MARQUEZ. As these reinforcements approached Guadalajara, Gen. DOBLADO, who commanded a division in ORTEGA's army, devised the following plan to take Guadalajara: DOBLADO persuaded CASTILLO to evacuate Guadalajara with his forces and proceed to a point 20 miles distant, *there to treat for the pacification of the whole country*. The news of the evacuation of Guadalajara flew to the approaching army of MARQUEZ, whereupon it became very much demoralized, and being suddenly attacked by the Liberal forces under DOBLADO, it was completely routed. Many were killed, the balance were taken prisoners, MARQUEZ and a few of his officers only escaping to the mountains. DOBLADO then turned his attention to CASTILLO, whose army being thoroughly demoralized by the defeat of MARQUEZ, broke up, a large portion going over to DOBLADO. Thus reinforced and flushed with victory, the Liberal army, under ORTEGA, marched for the City of Mexico, encountered MIRAMON at Calpulalpan, defeated his army with great slaughter, continued on to the City of Mexico, where the Liberal army made its grand, triumphant entry December, 1860. The final victory over the Church forces was thus achieved. DOBLADO has proved himself a statesman and a soldier, faithful to his country, and now, in its great crisis, it is not possible that he is capable of the damnable treachery of selling his native land to foreign mercenaries.

It certainly has a bad look to let the Allies out of Vera Cruz, when the Mexicans had them at every advantage. But the terrible position in which Mexico is placed must be taken into consideration. Just emerging from a protracted and exhausting civil war, the idea of commencing a war with England, France and Spain, might well cause a country stronger than Mexico to resort to every means to avoid the final resort to such a dreadful alternative.

I gather from the most authentic statements that the English land force in Vera Cruz amounts to 700 men, the Spanish 5,000, the French 3,000. The English, it appears, are to be stationed at Cordova, the Spanish at Orizaba, and the French at Tehuacan. Cordova is on the southern high road to the City of Mexico, and 75 miles from Vera Cruz. Orizaba is on the same road, 15 miles from Cordova. Tehuacan is a puebla some distance south of the direct road to Mexico, toward Oajaca, and 35 miles from Orizaba. The aggregate of the Allied forces stationed at the three places named appears to be 8,700 men. Twenty-five thousand—probably 50,000—well-armed and well-trained Mexican soldiers can be suddenly brought to bear upon any one or all of these points at any moment. The Allied forces are surrounded by a hostile population and hostile armies, sufficient to annihilate them at any moment. They cannot be reinforced from Vera Cruz, except at the pleasure of the Mexicans, from whom must come the supplies and facilities for transportation inland. The story that the Church forces are gathering in strength in the interior, to coöperate with the Europeans, is worthy of no credence. There is nothing of the kind.

There is more reason to believe that the Allies are in a tight place, or in other words, that the whole concern is bagged, than that DOBLADO has been treacherous, or that the Allies are in any manner masters of the situation. It is a strange and interesting turn this unwise, unheard of, unnatural, three-headed expedition to Mexico has taken. Further advices are awaited with much curiosity and interest.

The Money Order Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the editorial strictures in last Thursday's TIMES, on the bill establishing a Postal Money Order system, reported by me from the Post-office Committee, and passed by the House; and trust you will allow me a brief space in your columns for a few corrections, as an act of justice to myself.

The articles states, "From the best information we have of this bill, it embodies two or three inconvenient, if not absurd, features." You go on to state as the first that "it makes an unlimited system of banking, without any restriction as to the amount sent in a single draft." The bill does, on the contrary, limit the amount to $30.

Again you state: "Suppose all orders up to $10 were charged five cents commission, and from $10 to $20, ten cents; and that no single order should be sent for a larger sum than $20." That is exactly what the bill does, rates and all; except that the maximum is $30 instead of $20. And hence "the radical error" you condemn, which is to create "a vast amount of useless labor," "vastly increase the labor and expense of carrying it out," does not exist in the bill at all.

You also state that the bill "provides for the entire expenses of the money order system to be defrayed from the commissions;" and add that "with the complications named above, unlimited amounts in a single order or draft, (which I have shown is not in the bill,) Mr. BLAKE's bill will not, in a hundred years, be made into a paying system." The above statement is another mistake. The expenses are to be defrayed out of the appropriations for the general service of the Department.

The article concludes by an objection that the bill is not limited to a certain class of offices. The bill, however, does confer on the Postmaster-General the authority to limit it to such offices as he may deem expedient.

From all this I may claim, I think, that the following assertion, based on these several errors, is not scarcely just:

"Mr. BLAKE's bill is an unlimited system of banking—or a United States Bank, for all purposes of domestic exchange; gives an unlimited amount of trouble to the officers and clerks that are to be employed, while its usefulness is extremely limited, so far as the interests of the humbler classes are concerned."

I think you have been led into these errors by some one who may have seen a very rough draft of a bill, before it was examined by the Committee, and who, having a plan of his own, sees but little merit in others. For the article states:

"But, instead of some well-digested bill that would cover all the ground, Mr. COLFAX's Committee are continually bringing up separate measures by piecemeal, till the postal acts of a single session promise to be more complicated than the whole code of LYCURGUS."

The Post-office Committee, I might say in conclusion, not seeing any special connection between the abolition of franking and the Money Order system, &c., have thought it best to introduce each measure separately, letting every tub stand on its own bottom, instead of grouping them all into a mammoth bill, which there would be danger of losing entirely, from the multiplicity of its provisions.

Respectfully, &c., H. G. BLAKE.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 260, 261, 262.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 322, 368, 298, 417, 224, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5612, 5892, 6502, 7067, 7068, 7069, 7086, 7096, 7113, 7124, 2310, 3610, 4135, 5177, 5182, 5395, 5440, 5577, 5613, 5712, 5786, 5808½, 5854, 5891, 5902, 6517, 6612, 6642, 6679, 6709, 6757, 6798, 6809, 6817, 6822, 6840, 6911, 7095, 7118, 7135, 7144, 7145, 7177, 7184, 7213, 7225½, 7235, 7246, 7259, 7268, 6685.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 2957, 549, 1065, 1167, 1247½, 1349, 1431, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493. *Part II.*—Nos. 294, 1350, 1276, 1210, 1166, 526, and the following short causes, by order of Court—Nos. 1377, 3039, 1643, 1764, 1753, 1758. *Part III.*—Nos. 2643, 1273, 613, 2863, 1373, 1391, 1393, 1447, 1191, 3323, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 439, 946, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 497, 953, 954, 608, 736, 879, 896, 957. *Part II.*—Nos. 581½, 1366, 1367, 1368, 901, 926, 361, 723, 405, 568, 495, 266, 822, 611, 641½.

How a Secesh Note was not Protested—Contracts between the Maker and Indorser in respect to the Payment of a Note.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Francis S. Coghlan vs. William B. Dinsmore, President of the Adams Express Company.—This was an action to recover $2,044 59, damages sustained, as alleged, by plaintiff by reason of defendant's failure to protest a promissory note sent by them to Louisiana for collection. The defence set up was an agreement between the maker and indorsers of the note, whereby the latter were to protect the former and pay the note on maturity.

The Court charged that such an agreement between the maker and indorsers could not be pleaded by the defendants as a bar to this action, the plaintiff not being a party to the agreement.

Verdict for plaintiff.

Barney, Butler & Parsons for plaintiff; Blatchford, Seward & Griswold and W. M. Evarts for defendant.

Duties of Common Carriers—Goods Should be Delivered Only to Consignees.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Abraham J. Van Winkle et al. vs. The United States Mail Steamship Company.—This action was brought to recover the value of two boxes of books shipped at this port on board of one of defendants' steamers, to be delivered at New-Orleans to the party shipping or his assignee.

The defence set up was, that the property in fact belonged to A. Mygatt & Co., and was intended, on its shipment, to reach them. That when the books reached New-Orleans they were taken from defendants' possession under an attachment against one of the firm of Mygatt & Co.

The plaintiffs obtained judgment, and the defendants appealed, on the ground that the Court excluded evidence showing that the property belonged to A. Mygatt & Co., and was seized under an attachment against them.

A. O. Hall for plaintiffs; E. S. Van Winkle for defendants.

The Weight of Probability in the Construction of a Contract.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Jeronemus S. Underhill vs. The North American Kerosene Gas Light Company.—This was an action to recover damages sustained by the alleged non-performance of a contract. The complaint alleged that the defendants contracted for twenty-seven iron meerschaums, at the price of $1,850 each, to be furnished by the plaintiff; that plaintiff constructed seven of them, and then stopped manufacturing, because he was prohibited from doing so by defendants. The defence set up was that the number of meerschaums to be received was at the option of the defendants. The Court below (a Referee) gave judgment for defendants, and the plaintiff appealed, on the ground that the Referee erred in finding, as matter of fact, that the number to be received was at the option of the defendants.

The appellant claimed, on the appeal, that the circumstances surrounding the contract were altogether favorable to his view of the case. If the contract provided that the defendants should receive *any number at their option*, then the plaintiff might soon be ruined, as the contract provided that the work should be done *on credit*. It was not reasonable to suppose that the plaintiff would bind himself to construct *any number* of these meerschaums, at such a cost each, and agree to take the defendants' paper for them.

Decision reserved.

D. McMahon for appellants; Lyon & Proctor for respondents.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, William Roberts was placed on trial for an assault, with intent to kill James Wilson at Dolan's Oyster Saloon, in Fulton Market, on the 4th May last. It appeared, from the evidence, that the accused went into said saloon with a friend, and while sitting at the table, indulged in loud and profane language, when he was requested by one of the attendants to cease, as several ladies were present in the saloon. Accused continued his profanity, whereupon the Superintendent of the saloon, Mr. Wilson, ordered him out. He refused to go, and in the attempt to forcibly eject him from the premises, the accused drew a knife and stabbed Wilson in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous, but not fatal wound. The case occupied the entire session, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm," the penalty for which is, either State Prison for five years or under, or a mere nominal punishment, in the discretion of the Court. The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Peter Henry (colored) pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Lithaner et al. vs. Hyman et als.—Motion denied and stay revoked.

Douglass et al. vs. Doyer et al.—Report confirmed.

In the matter of the Application of Joseph Jamison for Moneys, &c.—Report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Monell.

Stuart vs. Binsse.—Sureties not approved of. See Index note of decision with the Clerk.

Beatty et al. vs. Hale et al.—Undertaking on injunction approved.

Bruste vs. True.—Motion denied with $10 costs of opposing in favor of the defendant.

Marshal vs. Wallaer.—Discontinued without costs to either party.

O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell.—Referred to Hamilton W. Robinson to hear and determine the same.

Van Duzer, President, &c., vs. The Corn Exchange et als.—Discontinued as to each and all of the defendants.

The Same vs. The Same.—The same.

Sage vs. Wolsley.—Referred to Edward Fitch, to hear and determine the same.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 13, 1862.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '68. Cou.	93	475 Erie Railway	36
10,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg	93	50 do s10	36
10,000 do	92¾	450 do s30	36
76,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	92¾	300 do b30	36⅛
6,000 do	92¾	100 do b30	36⅛
500 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.		300 do s60	35⅞
W. Loan ½yearly	93	450 Erie R. Pref.	61
30,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct.		150 do b30	61⅛
Notes.......small	99⅞	50 do b30	61⅛
10,000 do	99¾	50 do b30	61
1,000 do	99⅞	100 do b30	60⅞
4,000 Br'k City Water L.	101	174 do	60⅞
12,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '70	90	5 Panama Railroad	121
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '77	89	20 do	121⅛
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bs. '79	89⅞	50 do s60	120⅞
5,000 Ill. War Loan	88½	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅝
1,500 Indiana State 5s	79	100 do	83⅞
7,000 Mo. State 6s	53⅝	150 Hud. Riv. R. b30	37
17,000 do	53⅞	100 do	37
1,000 do	53⅞	75 Harlem Railroad	13¼
2,000 Cal. State 7's	86⅞	50 do	13⅞
2,000 do	86⅞	100 Mich. Cen. R. s10	57⅝
15,000 do	86⅞	200 do	57⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	96	100 M. So. & N. I. R. b30	24⅛
1,000 E. R. 2d M. Ex. '79	100	273 do	24
1,000 M. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. 1. M.		250 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	48⅞
S. F. Conv. Bs.	104	50 do b30	48⅞
3,500 Mich. So. 2d M.	72⅞	50 do b15	48⅞
2,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	91	100 do	48⅞
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	46⅞	200 Ill. Cen. R. Sp. s60.	65
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	77⅜	50 do	65
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	47⅞	200 do	65⅞
9,000 do	48	100 do	65⅞
2,000 M. & P. du C. 1st m	89⅞	100 do b30	65⅞
10,000 Amer. Gold....b60.	101⅞	200 do b15	65⅞
35,000 do ....b60.	101⅞	100 do	65⅞
5,000 do ....b30.	101⅞	500 Clev. & Pitts. R. b10	18⅞
10,000 do ....at 60.	101⅞	5 Galena & Chic. R.	69
35,000 do ....s30.	101⅞	400 do	69⅞
18,000 do	101⅞	100 do b30	69⅞
69 Bank of Commerce	88	100 Clev. & Tol. R. s60	46⅞
20 Irving Bank	65	500 do	47
20 East River Bank	82	100 do b30	47⅞
5 Corn Ex. Bank	90⅞	100 do s10	47
75 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	88⅞	120 Chic. & R'k I. R.	57
150 Cum. Coal Pref.	7⅞	100 do b60	57⅞
50 do	7⅞	9 Chic., Bur. & Qu. R.	64⅞
19 Pac. M. S. Co.	95⅞	635 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	24⅞
10 do	95⅞	50 do b60	24⅞
210 do	95	30 Mil. & Prairie Du	
100 do b30	95	Chien 1st pref.	79⅞
100 do s10	94⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	93	5 Pacific Mail S. Co.	95
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	93	50 do	94⅞
20,000 do	92¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R. ..at 60	84
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	86	200 do	84
800 Trea. 7 3-10 ⅌ct. N.	100	50 Erie Railway	36⅛
1,000 Ten. State 6's, '90.	61⅛	200 Erie R. Pref.	61⅛
3,000 Mo. State 6's	53⅞	450 do	61⅛
5,000 do	53⅞	100 Hud. River R.	37⅛
5,000 do	54	100 do b30	37⅞
7,000 Ill. War Loan	89	100 Mich. Cen. R.	58
1,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	86	400 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	24⅛
1,000 Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	72⅞	88 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	48⅞
3,000 C. B. & Q. R. sp. c. bs	99	100 do b30	49
30 Bank of Commerce	88	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scp. b30	66
8 Bank of America	102	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	47⅞
5,000 Am. Gold....s30.	101⅞	200 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	57⅞
700 Cum. Coal Pref.	8	100 do b15	57⅞
100 Harlem R. Pref.	32		

THURSDAY, March 13—P. M.

There was a stronger market to-day for Government Stocks and most of the Railway Shares than on Wednesday, but without the extreme buoyancy which distinguished the dealings on Tuesday. In the afternoon various rumors were current in regard to the demoralization of the rebel army, and the probability that they had or would soon ground their arms, and in support of this it was alleged that our own Government had suddenly reduced their orders for army supplies in this market, and directed that no further transport charters be entered upon. All these rumors being outside of the authentic information to the Press, were deemed questionable, and while they gave some additional impulse to the general firmness of the dealings in the afternoon, they were not trusted as wholly reliable. The demand for Government Securities is rather based upon the settled confidence that the rebellion is near its end, and that whether it shall terminate in thirty days or three months, the result is inevitable. For the Treasury Bonds bearing 7.30 ⅌ cent. interest, 99⅞@100 was paid, and for the 6 ⅌ Cents of 1881, 93 ⅌ cent. was paid and bid at the close of the day. The Treasury 7.30 ⅌ Cents are in great favor, and the amount sold by the Brokers to-day is large beyond any recent precedent. The State Stocks of Missouri and Tennessee are ¼@½ ⅌ cent. weaker than yesterday. On the Railway Shares the market was dull in the forenoon, on most descriptions, but firm in the afternoon, and especially so on both classes of Erie Railway shares. New-York Central fluctuated through the day from 83⅝ to 84 ⅌ cent., finally closing at 83¾@83⅞ ⅌ cent. The Western Roads were especially firm on Galena and Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern, all of which closed higher than yesterday. In Pacific Mail the business was at steady figures. For Panama, 121 ⅌ cent. was bid, and no Stock offered at this price. Late in the afternoon, the General market left off steady, about as follows:

N.-Y. Central	83¾	Mich. Southern	24¾
Erie	36⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	48⅜
Erie Preferred	61¼	Ill. Central	65¾
Toledo	47⅜	Missouris	54
Galena	69⅝	Tennessees	61½
Rock Island	57¼	United States 6s, '81.	93

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank shares. The figures are irregular as compared with yesterday. America, City, American Exchange, Phenix, Merchants' Exchange and Seventh Ward are higher; Merchants', Republic, Mercantile and Importers' are lower.

New-York	90	American Exchange	88
Manhattan	125	Pacific	110
Merchants'	90	Chatham	74
Mechanics'	100	Bank of the Republic	93
America	102	Bank of N. America	86
City	112	Hanover	70
Phenix	91	Irving	65
North River	65	Metropolitan	95
Chemical	80	People's	80
Butchers' & Drovers'	107	East River	82½
Merchants' Ex.	78½	Market	85
Leather Manufac.	127	Nassau	87
Seventh Ward	111	Shoe and Leather	90
State of New-York	85	Corn Exchange	90½
Commerce	87¾	Continental	80
Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n.	80	St. Nicholas	80
Broadway	125	Marine	100
Ocean	70	Imp. & Traders'	93
Mercantile	101	Park	100

The Railway Mortgages are generally steady. The following are the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	91
N. Y. Cen. sixes, re. es.	90	Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo.	89
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	90	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	98
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ⅌ c.	94½
N. Y. C. sevens, conv. '76	103	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	97
Erie firsts, '68	105⅛	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d series	48
Erie seconds, '64	99	Chi. & N. W. seconds	37
Erie seconds, '79	100	Han. & St. J. firsts	40
Erie thirds, '83	92	Del. Lac. & W. firsts	104
Erie fourths, '80	86	Tol. & Wab. firsts	77½
Erie fifths, '88	75½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	47½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	89	M. & P. DuC. firsts, pref.	89
Hudson conv. '67	75	Galena & Chic. firsts	100
Harlem firsts	99½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'73	97	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	85½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	104	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	103
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. firsts	97½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	86
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. firsts	93	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	80
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	72½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	70
N. Indiana firsts	91	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	46
N. Ind. Gosh. Line	89	Det. M. & T. firsts	78

In Money affairs there is a quiet time today. The supply is easy at 6@7 ⅌ cent., the principal employment of balances being with the Stock Brokers at 6 ⅌ cent. on Government Security and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on miscellaneous collateral. Gold was dull at 101⅞@101⅝ ⅌ cent., and Exchange, for Saturday's mail, about 112½ for Bankers' bills. The Continental rates are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight ⅌ dollar	5f. 5c.
Paris—3 days' sight ⅌ dollar	5f. 1⅞c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ⅌ guilder	43c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ⅌ marc banco	37⅞c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ⅌ florin	43⅞c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ⅌ rix dollar	82c.

The Treasury is disbursing with more freedom this week than last, owing to the larger balance in the New-York office. The deposits made with the office by the Associated Banks of this City now exceed $6,000,000.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $587,289, including $17,000 for Customs; payments, $1,281,620; balance, this afternoon, $7,074,363.

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, March 1 to 8:

	1861.	1862.
Freight	$12,192 48	$10,315 82
Passengers	7,184 69	5,496 69
Mails, &c	1,000 00	1,250 00
Totals	$20,377 17	$17,062 51
Decrease		$3,314 66
Corrected earnings for previous month		$109,867 18

The Guardian Life Insurance Company has removed to the Continental Fire Insurance Company's building, No. 102 Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 13, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 66 bbls. Ashes, 11,041 bbls. Flour, 67 bbls. and 1,108 bags Corn Meal, 10,443 bushels Wheat, 27,041 bushels Corn, 3,248 bushels Rye, 1,653 bushels Oats, 6,245 bushels Malt, 7,910 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,700 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request, at previous figures, including Java, at 26c.@27c.; Laguayra, at 22c.@23c.; Maracaibo, at 22c.@24c.; Rio, at 19⅞c.@22⅞c., and St. Domingo at 19c.@19½c. ⅌ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is quiet, at former prices, including Middlings, at 29c.@29½c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more active demand prevails for State and Western Flour, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been confined to 13,450 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 70—chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 45@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	5 25@ 5 35
Extra State	5 50@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 6 85
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 80@ 6 85

Southern Flour is unaltered; sales 950 bbls., at $5 70@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 10@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for to-day, including superfine at $5 30@$5 35; extra at $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet, holders having been reluctant to make any concessions to buyers. Sales, 9,000 bush., including Canada Club, at $1 32; red Western (Winter) at $1 40; Milwaukee Club at $1 35; and choice white Kentucky at $1 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less freely offered, at somewhat firmer prices, and the demand has been pretty active. Sales 65,000 bushels at 58½c.@60½c for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; and 58½c.@60c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western at 38c.@40c.; State at 39½c.@40½c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c., ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive, at 80c.@83c. from dock and delivered, ⅌ bushel; sales 6,350 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Sales 28,700 bushels, including Canada, on private terms; State, at 85c.@90c.; and California, at 76c.@80c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at from 75c.@90c. for poor to prime ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous rates, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—A lively inquiry exists for the principal kinds, the reported sales of which, since our last, comprise 450 hhds. Porto Rico, chiefly at 35c.@36c.; 50 do. do., (by auction) at 21½c.@26c. cash; and 950 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more sought after, especially No. 1, of which 1,200 lbs. have been reported sold, at $6 75@$9 50 ⅌ 280 lbs. A limited inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, at $1 07½@$1 10 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—All descriptions have been quiet at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in limited request at irregular prices. Sales, to-day, 1,700 bbls., at $13 50@$13 75 for Mess, here; $10 62½@$10 87½ for Prime, and Mess (1,000 bbls.) deliverable in June, on private terms, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 5¼c.@5½c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are quiet at 5¼c.@6⅛c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales 900 boxes, at 6¾c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is in less request at former rates; sales, 1,900 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues quiet; sales since our last, 150 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable at 6c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales of small lots of Carolina were made at $6 75@$7 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales 400 bags Clover at 7½c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active, sales having been made of only 300 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 6⅜c.@8c., and 61 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales: 65,000 lbs., chiefly at 8⅞c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,100 bbls., at 26c.@26½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been reported to-day, chiefly of Breadstuffs and Provisions for British ports, at irregular rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 7½d.@1s. 11d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6¾d.@7½d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6½d., ⅌ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; and Petroleum, 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 19s.@20s., by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 20s. ⅌ ton; Hops, ⅜d. ⅌ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Oil Cake at 25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 19
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 15
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 15
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 22
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 25
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION OF CHARLES SEMANS, of Maryland, will be thankfully received by his friends. Address TAYLOR, Box No. 111 Times Office, New-York City. Philadelphia, Penn., Wilmington, Del., and Maryland papers please copy.

DRY GOODS.

A NOVELTY.

FLOUNCED ROBES WITH SHAWLS TO MATCH THE DRESS AND SHAWL FOR $8 50.

Foulard Silk..........50 cents per yard.

Grisailles, one yard wide..........50 cents per yard.

Will be opened on MONDAY, 10th inst.,

At LEGRAIN'S,

No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

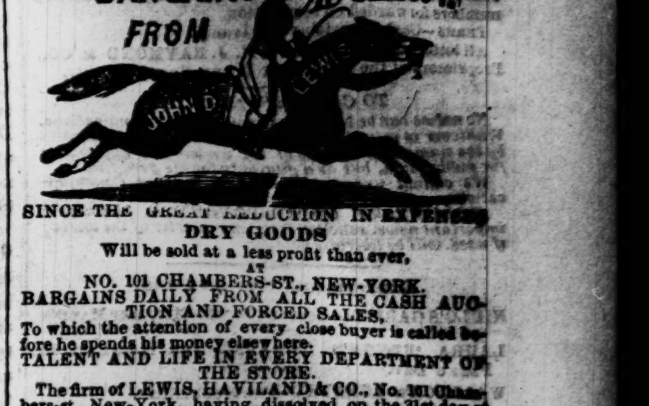
ALSO,

RICH EMBROIDERED PLAIN HANDKERCHIEFS, the balance of an importer's stock, 50 per cent. under regular prices.

BLACK THREAD VEILS, FROM $2 50, and a fine choice of French Linen Cambric Sets.

LEGRAIN,

No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.



SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EXPENSES

DRY GOODS

Will be sold at a less profit than ever,

AT

NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES,

To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.

TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1861, J. D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm that he intends continuing the business on his own account, buying and selling goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.

Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that by taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business relations with his two partners, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Lindsley, he has reduced his expenses between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is willing to distribute among his customers during the coming season in a reduction of profits.

In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at LAST FALL'S CASH AUCTIONS, to commence the Spring trade with,

J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of

"NEW BROOM BLACK SILK,"

which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in this country.

THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

PRICE 77½ CENTS AND UPWARDS.

150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, cost $1.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS, PRINTS, TICKS, &c.

AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS

In this market—all of which will be sold at prices that WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING AND GAVE all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments, except, if anything, he will give the buying more particular attention now than ever.

GOODS WELL BOUGHT ALL AGREE IN SAYING ARE HALF SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS for years, has established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES,

To be decidedly the most agreeable one to all merchants.

LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE BEATEN THIS.

In consequence of the great reduction in expenses.

CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES,

Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.

All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.

J. D. LEWIS,

(Late of the firm of Lewis, Haviland & Co.)

No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.

N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COCK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the new firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

LINEN GOODS AT RETAIL.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 BROADWAY,

Will continue during this week to sell a large stock of linen goods, the whole being part of a BANKRUPT STOCK,

Transferred to them for immediate sale, and consisting of Linen Sheetings, from 50c. to $1.

Pillow Linen, from 25c. to 50c.

Richardson's and other Shirting Linens, 25c. and upwards.

Table Damask, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, &c., &c.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' and gents' under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c. (not 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS. Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; ladies' Under-garments, Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Wesley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 886 and 888 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COUNTRY DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE.

On the line of the Hudson River, within 50 miles of New-York City; a well-established business; central location; low rent, and well-selected stock of about $7,000 to $8,000. Terms will be made easy to a responsible party. Address with name and references, Box No. 251 Post-office.

A PARTY WILLING TO INVEST ABOUT $75 in a good, legitimate business, traveling throughout the States, can meet with a party with nine years' experience. The business will pay a large profit. Address, with real name and residence, CASHIER, Box No. 150 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL, FIXTURES, stock and furniture of an old-established store. For particulars inquire of J. M. FARINGTON, No. 90 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—The lease can be renewed for several years.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 26X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 12-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $30 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and chestnut sets. Suites at $30 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRARIES, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—A STEAM Engine, 8-inch cylinder, 2 feet stroke, 18-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in good order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 3 feet 6 inches diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes and patent damper, 15-horse power. Address at No. 224 South-st.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the Monitor [illegible].

J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, having retired from teaching, is desirous of engaging in a light, healthful business, which, with his savings, will yield him $25,000 annually. He would like to correspond with a maiden lady. If a widow she must be without children. Age not to exceed from 35 to 40. [illegible] preferred. Address ENTERPRISE, Deer Park, L. I.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN GOING from the corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., to Wallack's Theatre, a GOLD BRACELET. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on leaving it at the Times Office.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT.-COL. DE MONTEUIL, OF THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES, will take place from his late residence, No. 159 East 23d-st., on SATURDAY, March 15, at 2 o'clock precisely.

The military arrangements will be under the direction of Col. Lefferts. All military organizations desiring to participate in the funeral, will please report to Col. Lefferts, who will give them their position in line.

By order of

JOHN HOGAN,
PETER MITCHELL,
THOS. STEVENSON,
IRA E. ALLEN,
Committee of Common Council.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Colleen Bawn—Mischief Making

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or Peep o' Day.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Honeymoon.

WINTER GARDEN—The Belle of the Season.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM—Geo. Christy's Minstrels

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Another bulletin is issued by Secretary Stanton this morning, which appoints Hon. Joseph Holt and Hon. Robert Dale Owen a Special Committee to audit and adjust all contract orders and claims on the War Department, and directs the manner in which examinations shall be made. It further provides that all contracts which may be found to have been procured through collusion with any officers of the War Department, or in which any such officer is in any way interested, shall be deemed fraudulent.

Our dispatches report everything quiet beyond the Potomac, as far as Manassas—from beyond that point we have no intelligence. There appears to be little doubt that the rebels design to make a stand at Gordonsville, which is fifty-six miles south of Manassas.

There is no longer a doubt of the evacuation of Winchester by the rebels. They left there on Tuesday night, taking the Strasburgh road, and on Wednesday evening our forces occupied the place, being received by the citizens with demonstrations of rejoicing. There was some talk of Jackson making a stand at Strasburgh, but it is more probable that he would proceed up the valley of the Shenandoah to the Virginia Central Railroad, and so to Richmond.

Late intelligence from Memphis represents that city to be in a condition of great excitement. Many persons were leaving, and cotton, molasses, sugar, and other merchandise were being shipped down the river. The policy of burning the city was still under discussion, notwithstanding the recent proclamation of the Mayor threatening to hang any person attempting it. Gen. Bragg, lately in command at Pensacola, had come up from that place with ten thousand men, which were sent to reinforce New-Madrid and Island No. 10. Bragg and Beauregard were said to be at Jackson, Tenn., constructing fortifications. Martial law had been proclaimed at Memphis, and citizens were to be compelled to turn out and defend the place, with the fall of which the whole of the line of the Mississippi would come into our possession. The rebel gunboats, under command of the redoubtable Hollins, of "peppering" notoriety, were at Island No. 10.

Dispatches in the Cincinnati papers, dated Cairo, March 9, state that the rebels were evacuating Island No. 10, with the intention of making a desperate stand at Randolph. This, however, is not in accordance with other reports.

We have this morning a somewhat detailed account of the battle in New-Mexico, fought on the 21st ult., between the forces under Col. Canby and the Texans under Sibley. The battle lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until sundown, and appears to have been most desperately contested, and without decisive results. The main facts were correctly stated in the brief dispatch published a few days ago. The National loss was about two hundred killed and wounded, and that of the enemy was supposed to be much heavier. Confidence was felt in the ability of Col. Canby to drive the Texans from the country.

Our dispatches from Fortress Monroe state that the rebel steam-battery *Merrimac* is now at the Norfolk Navy-yard, with a large force of workmen employed in repairing her. Serious damage was done to one of her prongs, and a hole was stove in her forward part. Lieut. W. N. Jeffers is now in command of the little *Monitor*, which is ready for the rebel monster whenever she chooses again to make her appearance.

In consequence of the persistence of the correspondents of certain papers at Fortress Monroe in disregarding the rules established there for their Government, Gen. Wool has ordered all correspondents away, with the exception of those employed for the Associated Press, whose dispatches will be sent under his sanction.

The schooner *A. H. Manchester*, Capt. Nickerson, arrived at this port last evening from Pope Creek, S. C., and Port Royal, making the passage in six days. She brings 3,000 bales of cotton and 67 hides, consigned to Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the port. Her news is unimportant, as nothing of any moment had transpired since the sailing of the *Philadelphia* and *Oriental*. Everything remains quiet, and the condition of the troops remains about the same—they are in good health and fine spirits.

A letter from Port Royal to the Littleton (N. H.) *Journal* says: "The other day some rebels were taken on the Savannah River, while duck shooting, among whom was a Captain in the rebel army. Three of our chaps exchanged clothes with the prisoners, and by means of this disguise penetrated into the heart of Savannah, and returned safe. This and other circumstances have convinced Gen. Sherman that he has men in his command capable of performing any manner of duty."

Gen. Grant, in a letter to an officer stationed at Fort Henry, dated March 5, says: "I have not been well for the last ten days, and don't see that I will be much better until I can get to *moving* again." The General was presented with a handsome sword by some of his friends, on March 10, Col. C. C. Marsh making the speech, and Capt. W. S. Hillyer responding on behalf of Gen. Grant. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* states that Gen. Grant has applied to be relieved of his command. Gen. Smith has command of the army in the field.

Dr. Shippen, who was on board the frigate *Congress* in the recent engagement in Hampton Roads, states that the *Merrimac* cannot draw over fifteen feet water, rebel affirmations to the contrary notwithstanding. It would have been impossible for her to have taken the course which she did in making the attack had she drawn twenty-three feet, as has been alleged. The officers of the *Congress* were not taken prisoners. A rebel tug came alongside to take them off the vessel, but a volley fired by the Tenth Indiana Regiment from on shore drove her back. All the wounded were removed by our own boats before the frigate was burned.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire what is necessary to be done in regard to John Davis, whose distinguished bravery has been brought to the notice of Government by Commodore Dupont. The resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Commodore Foote and his officers and men was taken up and passed: also the resolution of thanks to Lieut. Worden and the officers and crew of the *Monitor*. The report of the Judiciary Committee on the case of Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, was then taken up, on motion of Mr. Davis, who proceeded to make a speech in favor of his colleague's expulsion. Mr. Powell announced his intention to reply, and after an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was passed tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Curtis, and the officers and men under his command, for the late brilliant victory at Pea Ridge, in Arkansas. Consideration of the Tax bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The first section was amended, so as to give the Commissioners of Internal Revenue the franking privilege. The proposition to collect the taxes through State machinery was debated for a long time, but finally rejected. The Committee rose without perfecting the bill, and the House soon afterward adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, among the petitions presented was one for an Industrial Home for cast out women, and one for the passage of the Metropolitan Health bill. The bill to enable the New-York Supervisors to borrow money in anticipation of the annual tax was by unanimous consent read a third time and passed, and is therefore a law. Notice was given of a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad in Twenty-sixth and other streets of this City. A motion to make the proposed prohibitory amendment of the Constitution the special order for Tuesday next was lost, but the vote was subsequently reconsidered, and the motion was carried, 15 to 11.

In the Assembly a resolution was adopted directing the State Engineer to report the feasibility and cost of enlarging one tier of the locks on the Erie Canal to 150 feet in length and 25 feet in width, for the consideration of the General Government in connection with the subject of lake and frontier defences. Remonstrances against the Broadway Railroad were presented. The bill making an appropriation for the payment of the direct tax assumed by the State to the United States, was ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting last evening, at which the suggestions of the Comptroller as to the division of the surplus of the revenue of the Sinking Fund to City expenditures, was adopted, and the Legislature will be memorialized accordingly. The Tax Levy, to which the Aldermen had added over one million of dollars, was brought up, and the Board adhered to its original action, and the onus of the additional taxes sought to be imposed is thus thrown upon the Board of Aldermen; and the Councilmen having adopted a resolution to adjourn until the 24th inst., the Board of Aldermen must either recede or the Tax Levy must go over. Mr. Jones (Ex-President) then offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to make application to the Legislature to raise such sum as may be necessary for the support of the City Government. After transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned until Monday, the 24th inst.

The ship *Ino*, Capt. Creecy, recently purchased by the Government and sent to Cadiz to look after the privateer *Sumter*, arrived at that port on Feb. 18, having accomplished the voyage in the remarkably short time of 13 days and 13 hours.

A case of some interest in respect to the duties and liabilities of common carriers, was heard on appeal at the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. Decision was reserved.

The Stock Market was stronger yesterday than on Wednesday, and closed steady. Gold dull at 101¼@101⅜. Exchange, 112¼ ℔ cent. on London.

Flour attracted more attention yesterday, at essentially unchanged rates. Wheat was quiet, yet steady. A good demand prevailed for Corn and Barley at uniform quotations. Molasses and Whisky were in lively request. Provisions were moderately inquired for, as were also Sugars, Tallow, Hides, Clover-seed, Fish, Fruit and Foreign Liquors. Cotton was inactive. The better grades of Resin were freely purchased. Spirits Turpentine was depressed and rather cheaper. Moderate freight engagements were reported, chiefly of Breadstuffs and Provisions for British ports.

Starting Point of the Last Heat.—Of the movements of the enemy, the information of our military authorities and of the people is equally defective. The evacuation of Centreville was only made known by accident, and there is every reason to believe the movement had been in progress for days, before any intimation reached the Commander of the Union army. We are now assured, however, that Gordonsville has been selected by the rebels as the theatre of a new defensive position. This story is not only avouched by fugitives from the rebel lines, but is verified by the Richmond papers, which, eager to cover the shame of the retreat from Manassas, are obliged to justify it, by indicating the advantages of some other locality. For once, therefore, we are acquainted with the rebel plans, and can measure their value and tendency.

Gordonsville, an inconspicuous village otherwise, obtains importance from being seated at the intersection of the Virginia Central with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Its relation to the railroads is its only recommendation, even in a military point of view. The country about it is flat, presenting none of the marked and salient irregularities of the ground around Manassas. It will be difficult to find, in the immediate vicinity, any natural defensive lines. The Rapidan River, several miles to the northward, might furnish a tenable position; but it is confessed that the enemy's retreat did not pause there. In selecting Gordonsville, therefore, the enemy must have had in contemplation rather the facility with which it can be abandoned, than the tenacity with which it may be held. The railroads leading southwestward conduct to Staunton and the Kanawha on the one hand, and to Lynchburgh and Tennessee on the other. The eastward line leads directly to Richmond. Whenever, therefore, the time comes for a new flight or final dispersion, Gordonsville will form a far better starting-post than Manassas, and hence its unmistakable recommendations to an army broken, demoralized, and depleted, as is that of the enemy. Indeed, wherever the rebels post themselves, their first provision is for secure retreat. At Island No. 10, where we are bravely told, they will dispute the possession of the Mississippi to their last man, it is significant that a flotilla of transports, sufficient to bear away the entire force, is conveniently moored on the safer southerly side. Their arrangements are not for offensive warfare, and not even for fight. They are only complete in their providence for escape. We may, therefore, reckon upon the evacuation of Gordonsville, as soon as our advancing columns come within sight of the place. It will very certainly not be defended.

The Military Plans of the Rebels.

That was a remarkable admission of Jeff. Davis, in his message to the rebel Congress, that his rebel Government "had attempted more than it had power to achieve." It stands out as one truth in the midst of a collection of remarkable falsehoods, true not only in the sense in which he meant it, but true in far more directions than he intended. The attempt to break up this Government will be found far more than the rebels have power to achieve, and the attempt to demonstrate that the Declaration of Independence is a lie, and that the enslavement of a class is the surest foundation of the freedom of the rest of the people, is one that not all the human race together could accomplish, because the laws of God are mightier than any plans or wills of man.

These things, however, we could not expect the rebels to admit as yet. A little more time is necessary to bring them to that. It was only hard knocks which drew out this reluctant admission that, in attempting to hold the Border States against our armies, they had attempted more than they could perform. They have recognized the fact too late. They will attempt now to draw in their circle, and to limit the field of their operations to the Gulf States, but whatever might have been the result if they had so limited themselves at first, the effort to do it now will be followed by swift and speedy overthrow.

They have been able, by throwing their forces forward as far North as they could reach, and there fortifying important points, to hold our forces back for several months. Our Generals have been reluctant to lead their men against long lines of batteries which the rebels have had time to raise against us while we were preparing for our onward movement. The batteries were all that gave them the advantage and delayed our onset. But now Columbus, and Henry, and Donelson, and Manassas are in our hands. The months of labor which the rebels have bestowed upon them are thrown away. The guns with which they were mounted are mostly in our possession, some few of them in the Mississippi, and some few they have carried off with them in their flight.

How are the rebels to supply the place of these bulwarks in their new field? Where are they to supply the place of the cannon which they have strained every nerve to bring northward, and which they must leave behind them? The lack of arms has been one of the greatest difficulties under which they have labored, and that will be still further increased by a southward movement. There is no new Norfolk from which they can steal a supply, and the manufactories in the Gulf States are few and far between.

And they will not have time to fortify as they have had. They will be followed close by victorious armies pressing closer and closer upon them, as the circle grows narrower. They have the railroads, it is true, to assist them in their Southward flight, and will be able possibly, so far to destroy them in their rear, as to hinder us in our march after them. But they cannot hinder us long. If they destroy we can construct. We have proved that. Our preparations are all made; we shall lose no time in that business, and our gunboats will sweep down the Mississippi before Island No. 10 can be fortified as Columbus was, while there is nowhere throughout the Gulf States any Torres Vedras within which their army may be safe from the onslaught of the Union troops. Their retreat from Virginia will be but the signal for renewed activity all along the coast, and from Roanoke Island, and Savannah, and Pickens, and Ship Island, our forces will rush in to distract the attention and harass the movements of those who will be thus hardly pressed from the North. And Davis will be compelled to admit, that if the subjugation of the Border States was more than they were able to achieve, the defence of the Gulf States is a yet greater task.

Heroism of the Officers and Men of the Lost Ship Cumberland.—In our regret at the ill fate which befell our wooden walls on Saturday last, in Hampton Roads, we must not lose sight of the wonderful gallantry displayed by the sailors and marines of the good old ship *Cumberland*, which went down before the irresistible assaults of the iron-cased rebel infernal machine. All accounts, from our own side, as well as from the rebels, are unanimous in representing the conduct of officers and crew as exhibiting a degree of heroism which never has been nor could be surpassed in any country's service, or by any men born of woman. Our brave boys very soon saw that their destruction was inevitable; but not a man quailed at the visit of death; not one thought for a moment of striking the colors of his country. We publish on other pages this morning several graphic accounts of the engagement, some of them written by those who took part on the National side, and others from those who fought for the rebels. Our correspondent at Newport's News narrates strikingly the incidents of the affair. Among other cases, he tells of two of the gunners who, after doing their best, and when the ship was sinking, never thought of surrendering, but clasped their guns in their arms and went to the bottom embracing them; of another who, when his legs were shot away, strode to his gun on his bloody stumps, seized the lanyard, fired his cannon, and fell back dead; and scores of other such cases have been narrated. The loss, of course, was fearful. "There were no wounded, for all went down." Even the rebels were amazed at the indomitable courage of these sailors. One of them, who was evidently in the fight, in writing to the Norfolk *Day Book* of the Commander of the *Cumberland*, says: "Gun after gun he fired; lower and lower sank his ship; his last discharge comes from his pivot gun; the ship lurches now to starboard; now to port, his flag streams out wildly; and now the *Cumberland* goes down on her beam ends, at once a monument and an epitaph of the gallant men who fought her." Let not the glorious deeds or the glorious deaths of such heroes be lost sight of in the midst of the tremendous events which are now deciding the fate of our country.

The Broadway Railroad.

The Broadway Railroad project is again fairly before the State Legislature in a shape to invite intelligent discussion. The Railroad Committee in the Assembly has reported a bill authorizing the construction of the Road, on certain prescribed conditions. It is conceded universally that the Committee has acted in this matter exclusively from motives of public interest,—that it is composed of members who are entirely free from the suspicions which have hitherto attached to legislative action on this subject,—that they have given a patient and attentive hearing to whatever the friends and opponents of the project have desired to urge, and that the whole matter is brought openly, fairly and properly before the Legislature for its action. This is one very important point which the public has gained.

We have a copy of the bill reported by the Committee in the State Assembly. The following are its essential provisions:

1. It incorporates Clinton Gilbert, Henry Van Schaick, Isaiah Blood, Nicholas Brandt, Ossian D. Ashley, David Smith, John Van Nest, Oliver Ladue, Willard H. Bennett, Chas. T. Baldwin, Milton W. Skiff, Jeremiah J. Austin, Christian B. Morrison, David Rumsey, and W. S. Williams, as the Broadway Railroad Company, and gives them power to construct and operate the road on the conditions afterward specified.

2. The Company is required to pay to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City *seventy-five thousand dollars per annum*, as a compensation to the City for the franchise. This is equivalent to a payment of $1,250,000, and must certainly be regarded as a very fair price to the City for the powers and privileges granted in the bill. It is considerably over the sum offered by A. T. Stewart and others for the franchise, and is probably quite as much as the franchise would bring if sold at auction.

3. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City may resume all the rights and franchises thus conveyed by them at any time they choose, by repaying to the Company all they may have expended upon the construction of the road, and by taking at its cost all the property of the Company. This answers all the objections made against granting so valuable a franchise to any Company in perpetuity. The City may take possession of the road at any time they choose, and may sell it to another Company, dispose of it at auction, or run the road itself, at discretion.

4. The regular fare on the road is *five cents:* but every third car shall, between 6 A. M. and 12 P. M., convey passengers on any part of the road between Fifty-ninth-street and Park Row for *three cents*. This is a very proper discrimination;—but, in order to show some good reason for making it, the five-cent cars should be required to give every passenger a seat, and to protect him in the full enjoyment of it by refusing entrance to any person after the car is full. They are required by the bill in such a case to hoist a flag, to indicate that the car is full; but this is not enough: it should be unlawful to admit more passengers. The three-cent cars should not be subject to this restriction. Every person can then choose for himself to pay *five cents* for a *seat*, or pay *three* and take his chance of standing up.

5. The Broadway Railroad Company is required to purchase at par the capital stock and the property of the several omnibus lines which are to be injured by this road—the amounts being specified as follows:

Consolidated Stage Company	$705,000
Knickerbocker Stage Company	200,000
Broadway, Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue Line	120,000
Broadway and Madison-avenue Line	175,000
Sixth-avenue, Eighth and Ninth street Lines	80,000
Fifth-avenue and Fulton Ferry	125,000
Bleecker-street, Broadway and Jersey City Ferry	40,000
Total	$1,445,000

In return for this sum of a million and a-half of dollars the Broadway Company becomes the proprietor of all the omnibus lines specified; all the omnibuses are to be withdrawn from the route of the Railroad, but may be run on side-lines and in connection with the railroad, but at no higher rate of fare than *five cents* for the *entire line* of omnibuses and cars. This certainly satisfies the demands of the stage interests involved, and provides perfectly for the public wants and at a reasonable rate.

These are the leading provisions of the Broadway Railroad bill. They protect the rights of the City, the interests of property owners, and the convenience of the public to a much greater extent than any other bill which has ever been offered. Whether the Company will accept the grant with the burdens which the Committee has imposed upon it, or take its chance of getting a more favorable bill from the next or some future Legislature, we are not sure. But we cannot help thinking that the Legislature would act wisely in *passing this bill*, and thus imposing upon the Company duties and obligations required by the public good, and which it may be impossible to exact at their hands hereafter. In our judgment, a railroad in Broadway is simply a question of time. Its construction sooner or later is absolutely inevitable. The demands of transit will require it, and the project never will be abandoned until, in some shape or other, it is carried. We doubt whether a more favorable opportunity will ever be found to secure the construction of the road upon just and advantageous terms, than is offered in this bill.

A Word for a Worthy Officer.—Congress has taken up the business of voting thanks in a wholesale way, so abundant are the occasions furnished by our brave soldiers, sailors, inventors, and certain others, who contrive to serve the country in a more or less martial fashion. Might it not be well to make some of this gratitude retrospective? Commodore Stringham has had no expression of thanks, richly earned by his capture of the Hatteras Forts. All he has had is injustice and insult at the hands of the Navy Department, which has selected him as the scapegoat of some of its many delinquencies, a circumstance that would seem to offer Congress the most forcible reasons for doing him due honor. It is a business, of course, of mere form and phrase; but, being a business, the withholding of the formal words in any particular case becomes a censure. And this Commodore Stringham certainly does not merit.

The Crusade against the Stevens Battery.

When the majority of the Board of Government Examiners, declining to witness the facts which Mr. Stevens had prepared at great expense to exhibit, objected to the completion of the battery, for reasons which these very facts proved utterly groundless, we concluded that the crusade of a quarter of a century, against the plans of the Messrs. Stevens had got to the last stages of weakness and exhaustion. But we were mistaken. A morning cotemporary fires the last—it must be the last—shot in the locker of opposition. It is this:

> "A friend of the Stevens Battery forcibly urges that she can be completed for $750,000, and will then be more than a match for the British iron-plated *Warrior*, which cost £200,000. She will throw 2,200 pounds of iron at a broadside, which is about double that of our strongest frigates. *We presume this is all as he says.* But when he adds that the battery can be completed in four months he discourages us. We object to expending money at present on anything that cannot be put to work inside of that time. If money is to be spent on iron-clad vessels, *let vessels already in being be iron-plated.*"

In other words, our cotemporary advises that the Stevens Battery, which is "in being," is completed up to the point of putting on the armor, is perfectly adapted to receive armor because built for it, is of double the power and half the cost of first-class frigates, and is nearly paid for, should be abandoned; but that some vessel already furnished with masts, complete sailing gear, upper works, and two or three tiers of guns, and never intended to carry armor or the corresponding armament, should be partially torn to pieces, and partially rebuilt, at which point she would be as nearly prepared to receive her armor as the Stevens Battery is to-day; that iron armor should be constructed and put upon her, that a newly-arranged armament should be applied, and that incongruous things should be put together as best they might. The plan is, in short, to abandon the best hull and engine ever constructed for the purpose, and to destroy a good and useful ship now in service where there are no iron-clad enemies; the new part, or armor, being substantially the same in both cases, as to amount and weight, for a given degree of protection, and, of course, requiring the same time and cost for construction.

But the grand feature of this plan is yet to be mentioned. The time and cost of razeeing and reconstructing the old vessel, in order to adapt it to the new use, is all additional to that required for completing the Stevens Battery. There is one other view of the case. France is now constructing thirty-six iron-clad ships, and England is building eleven, of the same average class and tonnage as the Stevens Battery. But we are to have none at all, because they cannot be completed in four months. When this foreign fleet menaces our harbors, it will be convenient and characteristic, however, for our cotemporary to abuse the Government for not providing defence *in time*.

Is Burnside in Danger?—It appears that Gen. Burnside knew of the retreat from Manassas sooner than we did, having report of the movement by the first of the present month. This fact should quell the fears that have been entertained and expressed, lest Davis may have thrown the whole weight of Johnston's army upon Burnside's force, and annihilated it before reinforcements could be procured. Now, there is no evidence that any considerable portion of Burnside's command has ever been advanced beyond Roanoke Island—certainly, up to the latest advices, he was still in force there; while the small body occupying Winton could readily be withdrawn on receipt of intelligence of the evacuation of Manassas. But even if the expedition had advanced to Winton, or Suffolk, or some point on the approach to Norfolk, there is no likelihood that it would be troubled with a visit from the rebel army. It would require a fortnight, with all the railroad facilities possessed, to throw fifty thousand men down to the shores of Albemarle Sound, and such a movement would merely oblige Burnside's army to retire to its fleet, and thence to Roanoke Island, which is simply impregnable by any force the rebels (whose navy on the internal waters has been utterly destroyed,) can bring against it. Besides, there are obvious inherent objections that oppose themselves to the descent of the rebel army into the swamps of North Carolina, where they would not be able to procure supplies, while they would be wholly isolated from their force in the West. Concentration, rather than dispersion, is at this moment the policy of the rebel leaders. When, therefore, we add these considerations to the fact that Burnside was aware, a fortnight ago, of the movement from Manassas, we may confidently dismiss all fears for the safety of the North Carolina Expedition.

Scarcity of Ammunition in Secessia.—The rebels are experiencing the bitter truth of the adage, that misfortunes never come alone. To crown the misfortunes, and augment the panic created by the Union victories and the rapid advance of the National armies, their munitions of war are becoming exhausted. Muskets are scarce, and gunpowder is not to be had. The New-Orleans *Delta* suggests a remedy for the latter evil, which is as well worthy the attention of the rebel chiefs as the carping war *critiques* of certain editors further North are of the consideration of the National Government.

The writer in question having seen a specimen of gun-cotton, hastens to give publicity to a brilliant idea which has struck him. He opines that an exhaustless supply of explosive material may be obtained for artillery, bombs and mines, by using gun-cotton instead of ordinary powder.

The secession army, as Gen McClellan has anticipated, are evidently in the greatest straits for the munitions of war. Still our troops might expect warmer work than probably awaits them were there not two fatal objections to this promising and ingenious plan for replenishing the exhausted magazines of rebeldom. It so happens that the nitrogen compounds which alone are capable of imparting to cotton an explosive character are not to be obtained at present in the South; and, secondly, if the gun-cotton could be made, it would prove useless, as, when perfectly dry, it has an unfortunate habit of exploding spontaneously,—while if kept in a damp atmosphere for a short time it obstinately refuses to explode at all. Moreover, if these difficulties are surmounted, the fulminating force of this material is so sudden, so local and so brief that, before the projectiles are fairly started, it usually bursts the strongest guns, while the products of combustion are highly corrosive and unmanagable. When Schinbein, in April, 1846, first exhibited gun-cotton before the British Association, at Southampton, in England, the most thorough investigation of its properties was made, and the question of its applicability to military purposes was set at rest forever. Once more, therefore, the rebels may be warned not to put their trust in cotton.

The Tax-Levy and the Board of Councilmen.—The tax-payers of this City will, we doubt not, rejoice over the firmness of the Board of Councilmen, as exhibited by their action last evening at their regular meeting, with reference to the Tax-Levy for the current year. The budget, as submitted by the Comptroller, had been adopted by the Councilmen, with one or two trifling additions suggested by the Comptroller, and was sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence. That Board, after a protracted and stormy debate, succeeded in adding over *eleven hundred thousand* dollars to the amount called for by the Comptroller, and thus amended, it came up for concurrence in the Board of Councilmen last evening. Mr. Jones (Ex-President of the Board) moved an adherence to the budget as passed by the Councilmen, in which he was sustained by a vote of 18 to 4, and to clench the matter he afterward moved that the Comptroller be directed to apply to the Legislature for authority to raise by tax such an amount as might be necessary to meet the current expenses of the City Government, and this was carried by a vote of 20 to 2. Of course, the Comptroller will not apply for any sum not embraced in his budget, which has received the sanction of the Board of Councilmen, and the onus of endeavoring to increase the taxes over *one million* of dollars is thus thrown upon the Board of Aldermen. To make assurance doubly sure, and to prevent any compromise on the subject, the Board of Councilmen have adjourned until the 24th inst., so that if the Board of Aldermen adhere to their additions of eleven hundred thousand dollars, there will be no taxes imposed at all during the year 1862. In that event the credit of honesty will belong to the Councilmen, and the responsibility of dissolving the Municipal Government, to the Aldermen.

Pray you, gentlemen at Albany, hurry up that new Charter!

A Steam Ram Wanted.—The conflict between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* calls attention, with renewed emphasis, to the capacities of the steam battering ram, the direct shock of which the hull of no iron-plated vessel can resist. For a moderate cost a steam vessel can be constructed of sufficient strength to sink any ship that ever floated, by the mere force of collision, and without herself suffering any material injury. It is possible that, when the tug of war is renewed between the two mailed vessels, the *Monitor* may be able to sink the *Merrimac;* it is possible also that she may *not*. But there is no question whatever of the ability of the steam battering ram to send that or any other craft to the bottom. Such a ram might have been constructed at less cost, and in less time than the mailed gun-boat which is being completed at Greenpoint, and which cannot be ready before the month of May, and which, we are bound to say, could be run down by the *Merrimac* with almost as much ease as she sunk the *Cumberland*. Besides, steam battering rams are the only effectual means of defending our rivers and harbors against the iron-plated and shot-proof vessels which England and France are introducing into their navies.

The Senate Committee have reported the Fifteen Million Appropriation bill for mail-clad vessels. We beg leave to urge most earnestly on the attention of the Navy Department the extreme importance of applying a portion of that appropriation to the construction of this resistless engine of naval warfare.

A Suggestion of Common Sense.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, Capt. Ericsson is reported to have said that "he had no doubt that when the *Merrimac* should again appear, the *Monitor* would be able to sink her." We are also informed that, in view of the *possible* escape of the *Merrimac* from Hampton Roads, Gen. McClellan has telegraphed Col. Gates, the Commandant of Fort Trumbull, at New-London, Conn., to place that fort "in the best possible condition for defence," and to do his "best to stop her, should she endeavor to run by." The New-London *Star*, in commenting upon this order, says: "The idea would seem to be that the *Merrimac* may seek to get to New-York by way of Montauk and Long-Island Sound, and hence this order to keep a bright lookout for her along our coast." In addition to all this, we are given to understand that the *Merrimac* is lying in a disabled condition at Craney Island.

Now, if this sea-monster is capable of effecting such terrible mischief, in the event of her escape—and if the *Monitor* is able to sink her, as Capt. Ericsson says, and the whole community joyfully believe—may we be permitted to ask two very plain and simple questions: 1st. Why should the *Merrimac* be allowed to repair her damages, and get even a *chance* of escaping? 2d. Why does not the *Monitor* immediately go up to her, take advantage of her disabled condition, and send her to the bottom *at once*, in precisely the same manner that the *Merrimac* served the *Cumberland?*

Coast Defence.—The *Monitor* was intended simply as an impregnable fighting vessel in *smooth water*, and has fully met the expectations of her constructors. But her narrow escape from disaster *at sea*, should be well considered before insisting upon the same class of vessels for coast defence. Should any razeed and iron clad frigate, or any European *Warrior* or *La Gloire* menace our shores, we shall find that sea-worthiness and speed are quite as important to our defending fleets as iron walls and heavy guns. Of what avail is shot-proof armor if the hull that car-

[illegible]ries it is water-logged, or if the enemy it threatens, by superior speed, keeps out of [illegible] range?

THE BATTLE IN NEW-MEXICO.

A DESPERATE DAY'S FIGHTING.

Bravery of Capt. McCray, Commanding the National Artillery.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

St. Louis, Wednesday, March 12.

The St. Louis *Republican* has [illegible] advices from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, of Feb. 23, which state that the Texans have made various significant movements in the vicinity of Fort Craig. On the 18th [illegible] they advanced a column of infantry, a thousand strong, in line of battle, in front of the Fort, and also moved a column of 800 cavalry to the West of our defenses. They advance to within a mile and a-half of the works, with the rebel flag floating in the breeze. They remained in this position some time, and then commenced a retrograde movement. During the time of their advance Col. Canby prudently concealed the greater part of his forces in the rear of the fort. When the enemy commenced retreating, and the infantry was separated from the cavalry, Col. Canby ordered Maj. Duncan to charge the cavalry of the enemy with a squadron of dragoons and mounted men, which they did in gallant style, the enemy retreating before them until they arrived at a deep ravine. The Texan infantry, in the meantime, advanced to the relief of the cavalry, and a skirmish took place at the ravine. Maj. Duncan, late in the evening, was recalled. The Texans continued to fall back.

It was reported that the Texans had eight pieces of artillery placed in a battery, masked in the ravine, but a short distance from where the skirmish took place.

On the 19th and 20th the Texans crossed to the east bank of the Rio Grande, in order, it is supposed, to take possession of the heights opposite Fort Craig. Col. Canby crossed and pursued them in force, when the Texans on the heights fired some fifty cannon shots, without damage to our forces. Col. Canby fired but two shots, deeming it imprudent to waste his ammunition.

On the morning of the 21st, two hundred Texan mules were captured, with their wagon-master.

The Texans on the highlands are destitute of water. Col. Canby has the pass to the water guarded by a battery and two thousand men, and all the other outlets are also guarded in force.

The Texans must either fight desperately for water or surrender.

LATER.

When the Express closed on the morning of the 21st, the booming of cannon was heard at Valverde, announcing that the battle had begun.

LATEST.

A military express has just arrived from Fort Craig, with the news of serious conflicts between our forces and the Texans, which lasted from 9 o'clock on the morning of the 21st until sundown of the same day.

The fight commenced in the morning, between a portion of our troops, under Col. Roberts, and the enemy across the Rio Grande, with varied success until about 1 or 2 o'clock of that day, (the 21st.)

Col. Canby then crossed the river in force, with a battery of six pieces, under Capt. McCray, of the cavalry, but detailed to the command of the battery. Col. Canby also took with him a small battery of two howitzers.

The enemy were supposed to have had eight field-pieces.

The battle was commenced by our artillery and skirmishers, and soon it became general.

Toward evening the guns of the enemy were silenced. They, however, made a desperate charge on our howitzer battery, but were repulsed with great loss.

Capt. McCray's Battery was defended by Capt. Plimpton's company of United States Infantry and a portion of Col. Penos' Regiment of New-Mexican Volunteers.

The Texans now charged desperately and furiously with picked men, about 600 strong, on McCray's battery. They were armed with carbines, revolvers and long seven-pound bowie-knives. After discharging their carbines at close quarters, they drew their revolvers, and reached the battery amid a storm of grape and canister. The New-Mexicans of Col. Penos' regiment became panic-stricken, and ingloriously fled. Capt. Plimpton, with the United States Infantry, stood their ground and fought nobly, until more than one-half were numbered with the dead.

With his artillerymen cut down and with his support reported killed, wounded, or flying from the field, Capt. McCray sat down calmly on one of his guns, and with revolver in hand, refusing to fly or desert his post, he fought to the last and gloriously died like a hero, the last man at his guns.

The Texans suffered terribly in this desperate charge.

Many of our officers greatly distinguished themselves on this day.

Maj. Donaldson, who was chief Aid-de-Camp to Col. Canby, acted bravely, and was conspicuous in every part of the field. His horse was wounded in several places, but the Major was not injured.

Kit Carson was in command of a regiment of volunteers, who were deployed as skirmishers. His command did good service during the action, and behaved well.

We have to lament the loss of Lieutenants Michler and Stone, who, like Capt. McCray, nobly and bravely maintained the honor of our flag to the last and died the death of patriots.

Many other of our officers are wounded. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is believed to be much greater.

The greatest confidence is reposed in Col. Canby, and if the Volunteers will do their duty the Texans will be ignominiously driven from the country.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Injury to the Merrimac in the Late Engagement.

EXCLUSION OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, March 13.

All is quiet here this morning.

The steamer *Merrimac* is afloat at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and a large force of workmen is employed in repairing her. Serious damage was done to one of her prongs, and the forward part of the vessel was stove in. These are now being strengthened.

The people of Norfolk are said to be in a state of mingled rejoicing and fear.

Lieut. W. N. Jeffers is now in command of the *Monitor*.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, March 13—P. M.

The rebels commenced yesterday a small work of logs and sand, at Sewall's Point, apparently for the protection of a single gun. It was first discovered there on Saturday last.

The Seventh New-York Regiment went out on a scout from Newport's News this morning, and drove in the enemy's pickets up James River.

The new gunboat *Dacotah*, arrived to-day from Boston.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, March 12,
Via Baltimore, Thursday, March 13.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news, the telegraph having anticipated her advices.

All the newspaper correspondents there, except alone the agent of the Associated Press, have been ordered away by Gen. Wool, for having failed to comply with his instructions regarding news.

The Associated Press dispatches will hereafter be sent under the sanction of Gen. Wool.

THE LINE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Late and Important Intelligence from Memphis.

THE CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Arrival of Bragg from Pensacola with Ten Thousand Men.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 13.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Cairo, March 12, says:

"A gentleman who left Memphis on Saturday, and arrived here this morning, reports that there is much excitement at Memphis. Many persons were leaving the city, and cotton, molasses, sugar and other articles of merchandise were being shipped down the river. The policy of burning the city was still discussed. Speeches were made every night and all means used to check the increasing demoralization and to excite a war spirit. Gen. Bragg had come up from Pensacola with 10,000 men; these were sent to reinforce New-Madrid and Island No. 10. Generals Bragg and Beauregard were at Jackson, Tenn., constructing fortifications, and all negroes in the country are called out to work on them. Martial law had been proclaimed in Memphis last Monday, for the purpose of checking insubordination, and compel the citizens to turn out and fight, no defensive preparations being made between there and New-Orleans. Forts Randolph and Pillow are strong positions, but less formidable than Columbus. The rebels confess that the reduction of these places will give us all the points on the Mississippi. Their gunboats are all at Island No. 10, and carry rifled 24 and 32 pounders. The fleet is under command of Capt. Hollins."

A messenger from New-Madrid reports all quiet this morning.

THE RECENT FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.

Washington, Thursday, March 13.

Gen. Halleck has telegraphed the following:

St. Louis, Thursday, March 13.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Our artillery and cavalry yesterday attacked the enemy's works one half mile west of Paris, Tenn. The enemy was driven out with a loss of 100 killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss is Capt. Bull, of the Artillery, and four men killed and four wounded.

A cavalry force sent out from Lebanon, Mo., attacked one of Price's guerrilla parties, killing thirteen, wounding five, and capturing over twenty prisoners, among whom was Brig.-Gen. Campbell, the commander.

MINES AND TORPEDOES AT COLUMBUS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Columbus, Sunday, March 9.

After two days' exploration for infernal machines, and to discover where the bluff had been mined, as was reported to have been done, Capt. W. A. Schmitt and company, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, discovered ridges of new earth, similar to ridges which are formed by covering up gas or water pipes in a city, and traced them to a cavern. Effecting an entrance he found a strong, rude, wooden frame, covered by earth to attract no attention. Inside this, with the assistance of a light, he found implements similar to those used in a telegraph office, with wires running in a dozen different directions. Following the raised rows of earth he soon came to a spot where something had evidently been buried. Digging down some five feet, he came to a large iron cask, about three feet high, and a foot and a half through, in shape as near as can be described to a well-formed pear, with an iron cap fastened by eight screws. Taking off the cap we found grape, canister, and four eight-pound shell, surrounded by about two bushels of coarse powder. On the bottom of the cask there was a wooden box containing several batteries, with hollow wires attached to two larger wires, covered with a substance impervious to water, connecting with the cavern before spoken of. A dozen of these iron pots or casks were thus united with this cavern. Half a dozen of these caverns have been found, and probably 75 or 100 of these infernal machines are thus buried in the earth, some distance from the enemy's works; and the time to be exploded would be when our infantry had driven them inside their works—a sentinel would give the operator inside the cavern a signal, and he would send the electric spark through all the wires, and decamp. The result may be imagined. Whole regiments could thus be blown up and sent to eternity, without even a chance of escape. The discoveries, as far as made, are all on the north and northeast portions of their works. Probably other parts of the works are similarly mined. Fortunately, their fiendish designs were discovered in time, and no damage has been done by soldiers, who are constantly on the lookout for discoveries, and might by accident have set off the train.

Another class of infernal machines, called torpedoes, have been discovered anchored in the river. They are round, about three feet long and a foot and a half in diameter, with one end tapering off to a point. The river is very high, and the number cannot be made out. It took three steamers five days to sink what are in the bottom of the river. The very high stage of water has prevented any damage to either gunboat or transport.

Death of Lieut. Harry B. Hidden, of the Lincoln Cavalry.

Among the gallant deeds of the present war, should be remembered that performed by the late Harry B. Hidden, of New York City, First-Lieutenant of the Lincoln Cavalry. In anticipation of the advance of our forces upon Centreville and Manassas, Lieut. Hidden was ordered upon a reconnoissance. After several days' scouting, and with his command reduced to a sergeant and twelve men, on Sunday, the 9th, he fell in with the pickets of the enemy, a score in number, and drove them in, till finally he was suddenly surrounded by a hundred and fifty of the enemy. The alternative was to cut his way out, or to surrender at discretion. "Will you follow me?" said the unshrinking officer. "To the death!" was the unanimous reply; and through the rebel ranks they hewed their way, turning not to right or left, till they emerged from the forest at Sangster's Station, the enemy either fleeing or laying down their arms before them. After this daring action, and while making their way to the camp, with thirteen prisoners, one to each man, when one of the skulking assassins, who had laid down his arms, seized his musket and shot the retiring officer dead upon the spot. The ball entered the back, near the top of the shoulder, and passed out through the neck under the chin, severing numerous blood-vessels, whose profuse bleeding soon closed the career of one of the most promising men in the army. Lieut. Hidden was possessed of the most manly beauty, beloved by all who knew him, and by none more than his companions in arms. Gen. Kearney has stated that this charge has not been surpassed in gallantry by any during the war, and it is the general theme of conversation among those cognisant of it in Washington and Alexandria. The remains, which had been most carefully tended by Gen. Kearney and Mrs. Sprague, wife of the Adjutant of the regiment, were brought to this city, yesterday morning, by his brother, Edward Hidden, and his brother-in-law, Wm. H. Webb, Esq.

The following letters, relative to the death of Lieut. Hidden, who fell while charging so gallantly on the rebels at Sangster's Station, Va., explain themselves:

Camp Kearney, Fairfax Seminary,
Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

Dear Colonel: I have just reached camp. The news of Hidden's death touched my feelings deeply. His body has been carefully laid out, and covered with the flag of his country. I am aware that the regiment was just leaving camp for the forward movement when his remains were brought in, and that as many of them as can, should be got together, and suitable resolutions expressive of their love and attachment for the brave young man who fell so nobly. Be assured such expressions, coming from his fellow-officers, could not fail to carry that consolation so much needed to the hearts and minds of his many relatives and friends in New-York.

Very respectfully, your friend,
F. C. ADAMS, Captain.

Col. McReynolds' reply:

Headquarters First New-York Cavalry,
Fairfax Court-house, Va., March 11, 1862.

My Dear Adams: I received your favor, and feel much obliged for your kind suggestions. We all regret that the exigencies of the service compelled us to forget, for the moment, the observance (by action) of that respect due to the noble young fellow who fell so gloriously under his flag, for the higher duty our country demanded in the field. But I assure you none of us felt the loss of the brave and gallant Hidden the less on that account. His charge at the head of twelve men against 150 of the enemy's infantry, and the capture of more than their own number of prisoners, including a lieutenant, a West Point cadet, was one of the most brilliant dashes on record. Gen. Kearney says it was one of the boldest dashes *he ever witnessed*; and what more could be said, coming from his lips.

Our officers are so much separated on duty—some at Manassas, some at Centreville, some on duty here, &c.—that it would be impossible to get them together at this time. You are deputed to draft resolutions as their sentiments; and I can assure you that you cannot speak in too strong language of the deceased.

He was the perfection of honor, chivalry and courage—a gentleman in every sense of the word in all his relations, and his death, though he died so nobly, and in such a glorious cause, is a matter of the most profound regret to all officers and men of my regiment. I feel, individually, that I have lost a true and reliable friend in the field, and his country one of her noblest sons and soldiers.

You are also deputed to accompany the remains to New-York as the representative of the regiment. His relatives command our most heartfelt sympathy, but it is their consolation to know he died the noblest of deaths under the flag of his country. I am just going to see guard mount, and therefore am compelled to close, feeling assured that you will fitly represent the regiment. I am sincerely yours,

ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS,
Colonel Commanding First New-York Cavalry.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Enlargement and Completion of the Canals—The Proposed Reduction of Fare on the City Railroads—Enlarging the Locks on the Erie Canal—Communication Between the Sea and the Lakes—Division of Madison County, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

In the Committee of the Whole last evening, the House considered and reported favorably the bill in relation to the enlargement and completion of the Canals in this State, and for the reduction of the number and the regulation of the employment of the Engineers thereon. This is a bill intended to introduce a system of retrenchment upon the Canals, and has received the approval of the Canal Board, as well as the able Canal Committee of the House.

Various bills were moved forward, almost wholly of a local character. Mr. Ogden moved forward the bill to abolish the office of Canal Appraisers, but the motion was lost. The bill was general in its character, but the opposition did not arise from this fact so much as from opposition to the intrinsic character of the bill. This practice of pushing forward local bills is, however, becoming a public nuisance. Almost every member has one or more local bills in charge which he wishes to get through. To do this is almost as necessary to their "record" as to make a buncombe speech. The first business of a member, therefore, is to discuss national politics and send home the printed report of his remarks, and the next is to get through his local bill. He throws himself upon the generosity of the members, and as they are all in the same boat, and may want to ask a return of the favor they vote for the proposition to move forward; and thus the thing goes round, local bills are ground through, and bills of general interest are delayed until the very end of the session, when a real "hurly-burly" of confusion reigns, and they do not receive their proper attention.

A number of the local bills were thus moved forward and acted upon last evening. They possessed no general interest.

The bill to amend the charter of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company was also reached, and passed to a third reading, without opposition.

In the Committee on Railroads, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cory's bill providing for the reduction of the fare upon City railroads in New-York, had another hearing. One or two speeches were made against it, claiming that the Legislature had no right to pass any such law. I think, however, that the Committee, if they do not reduce the fares, will compel these companies to provide better accommodations to the public, and I should not be surprised if they compelled them to pay over a portion of their receipts into the City Treasury.

Mr. Alvord, by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution calling upon the Comptroller to present estimates, founded upon surveys, of the expense of enlarging one tier of locks on the Erie Canal, and of the feasibility of this plan. Mr. Alvord, in offering the resolution, said that it was one upon which the State authorities desired early action, as it involved, in some degree at least, the diversion of the trade of the West from the Erie Canal, although offered at this time, in immediate view of the frontier defences. The object of this enlargement was to afford a passage for gunboats from New-York to the great lakes, thus connecting them with our sea-coast navy-yards, and enabling the Government to put upon them a force of gunboats at short notice, and to do this through New-York State and the Erie Canal, instead of through the Illinois River and the Lake Michigan Canal. One great advantage of this plan is, that both termini of the line of connection between the sea and the lakes are thus in the now loyal States, while in the other one, before Congress, the navigation of the Mississippi is now disputed by the rebels, and is not immediately available, in case of hostilities with our Canadian neighbors or the Home Government. Mr. Alvord also intimated that if the proposed enlargement were feasible and would not cost over $5,000,000, the General Government would prefer this route to the Western one. The necessity and value of such a communication between the sea and the lakes, is at once apparent as a source of strength to the Government. Especially is this true in view of the fact, that by the levees of canals around the rapids of the St. Lawrence on the Canadian side, England has within her borders a line of water communication, by which she can put a force of gunboats upon the lakes and control them, unless we have similar connections. At the present time, by treaty stipulations, neither Power is permitted to have more than one war vessel upon the lakes. If either Power, therefore, possesses extraordinary facilities for putting additional vessels upon them, it possesses the key to their control, and an untold advantage in any contest. Such is the present importance of this plan to the nation at large. New-York has an especial interest in it, as it involves the opening up in the West of a new, or at least much improved outlet, for the products of that most magnificent section, and thus opens a rival line of transit to the Erie Canal.

The attention of the House during almost the whole session was occupied with the bill proposing to divide the County of Madison into two jury districts. This bill was reported one of the first in the session, and has stood at No. 33 on the general order list ever since. It is just one of those neighborhood quarrels which unavoidably make the legislative halls of the State their arena, while affecting purely local interests, and consume the time of the session oftentimes in the sharpest and most acrimonious debate. The general rule which should be established in all such cases is, that no change shall be made in the existing *status* of any county except upon the most positive proof, not only that a change would be an improvement in the matter of convenience, but also that a retention of the old *status* inflicts a positive evil upon some portion of the community. Changes of this kind, made for convenience, usually do as much to tear down the prosperity of one place as to build up that of another.

The facts in this case seem to be briefly as follows: The present Court-House stands at about the centre of the county, but, owing to the building of the railroad and canal, the northern villages of the county have decidedly the largest population, the village of Oneida especially. It is proposed, therefore, that instead of all going to a common centre to transact their law business, they only do so for a part of the time, and during the remainder, that the southern tier of towns make their legal pilgrimages past the centre, and on up to the village of Oneida, which lies in the extreme northeastern tier of the county. The fight was at first on this simple proposition, and entirely *dual*. To-day, however, such amendments were proposed as show a strong rivalry between the villages along the Northern boundary in the race for the Court-house, &c., which give the fight a decidedly triangular form. These amendments come in the form of leaving either to the people or to a commission to decide where the new half-shire town shall be, if it is decided to have one. Upon this proposition the battle was waging, until some member, Mr. Stetson, I believe, very wisely suggested that it would be better to decide whether the county should be divided at all before arranging the details of a chimerical division. Thus the debate was veered around on to the main question, and there continued until the hour for a recess cut it off temporarily—cut it off right in the middle of the speech of one of the members from that pugnacious little county. The county has some 43,000 inhabitants, and two members of the Assembly, one from the southern portion and the other from the northern. Mr. Purdy is from the village of Oneida, and is Chairman of the Committee who reported the bill, and, of course, is its champion. Mr. Brand is from Leonardsville, and is, of course, totally opposed to the bill. Like two generals, these gentlemen have carefully chosen their positions from the commencement of the session, and have been constantly fortifying themselves for the final conflict. Mr. Purdy finally marched from his intrenchments this morning to the assault, backed, as was asserted in the debate, by one hundred and eighty petitions in favor of two Jury Districts. Mr. Brand quietly waited the assault until the enemy was within range, when he replied with the discharge of a carefully executed map of the county, with a circle inclosing it, having the present shire-town as the centre, and poor little Oneida shivering just within the edge of the remorseless periphery, while the margin of the map bore significant tables of distances, and little squibs like these, "Twelve out of fourteen Supervisors of the county oppose two Jury Districts;" "Four out of five of the county newspapers oppose any division into two Jury Districts." I know not how much ammunition in the way of petitions and remonstrances he has in reserve, but the amount can be by no means small, for everyone has had occasion, time and again, to wonder at the capabilities of Madison County in furnishing petitions *pro* and *con*. Thus was the battle between Oneida and Morrisville fairly opened. Meanwhile Mr. Alvord led up the armies of the allies, Chittenango and Cannestota, and harassed the rear of both, until Mr. Stetson's well-aimed shot from a commanding neutral position forced him to retire and await the issue of the duel between the principals. Here the matter stands just now.

In the Senate, the whole session was consumed in discussing the respective merits of Penitentiaries and State Prisons, as places of punishment of young criminals.

H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, March 13.

Petitions were presented for an Industrial Home for cast-out women and for the passage of the Metropolitan Health bill and the Prohibitory amendment bill.

The bill to amend the State Prison laws was reported for consideration.

The Comptroller sent in a communication relative to the expenses of the State advertising in the years 1860 and 1861.

The annual report of the Governors of the New-York Hospital was presented.

On motion of Mr. Connolly, by unanimous consent, the bill to enable the Supervisors of New-York to borrow money in anticipation of the annual tax, to pay the Police force, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Woodruff gave notice of a bill for a railroad in Twenty-sixth and other streets in New-York.

The bill to amend the General Life and Health Insurance act, was passed.

Mr. Woodruff introduced a bill to amend the act in relation to the District Courts of New-York.

Mr. Murphy introduced a resolution which was adopted, requiring information from the Secretary of State respecting the old Leake estate (escheated estate.)

Mr. Bell moved to make the resolution to amend the Constitution prohibiting the sale of liquor, the special order for Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

Motion lost.

The vote was then reconsidered, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 15 to 11.

The bill to provide for sending convicts twenty years of age to the Penitentiary, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and debated till the hour of recess.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, March 13.

Mr. Alvord, by consent, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the State Engineer to cause to be made to the House, at the earliest moment, a report of the cost and feasibility of enlarging one tier of the locks on the Erie Canal to 150 feet in length and 25 feet in width, for the consideration of the General Government in connection with the subject of our lake frontier defences.

Mr. Leamy presented two remonstrances, numerously signed, against the Broadway Railroad.

This being General Order day, bills on the calendar were taken up.

The bill making an appropriation for the payment of the direct tax, assumed by the State, to the United States, was ordered to a third reading.

The remainder of the session was occupied in discussion of the bill for the division of Madison County into two Jury Districts. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was consumed in debate on the bill to divide Madison County into two Jury Districts. The enacting clause was stricken out and the bill killed.

Artists' Reception.

The artists of the up-town studio may certainly boast of one of the most elegant establishments in the City. Externally and internally, Dodworth's little building, on the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, is all that can be desired in a neat and limited way. A reception (to be sure) tests its capacity somewhat severely, and the numbers who are then jostled together are apt to lament the absence of the many spacious artists' rooms which form so pleasant a feature of the Ninth-street studio, and constitute, in fact, an apparatus by which the greatest crowd may be strained off in an agreeable way. The arrivals last evening began unusually early, and were so numerous that by 8½ o'clock it required a skillful flank movement to get within reconnoitering distance of the pictures. Thence, until the time of closing, the brilliant little *salon* was densely packed with fair votaries of art.

The pictures exhibited were not so numerous as heretofore, but displayed a high average of skill. Many of the exhibitors had several specimens of their handiwork on view, producing thereby a certain degree of sameness in the styles; but these styles, we are glad to add, were mostly good. We can hardly recall an occasion where a better collection of small *genre* pieces was to be seen. From such timely auguries we conclude that the forthcoming exhibition will, despite the times, be unusually interesting. Until then it will suffice to say that the following artists seemed to attract the most attention from the visitors: G. Coleman, (two charming Spanish pieces;) G. H. Hall, (a collection of fruit, flower and Spanish pieces,—one, "The Glass of Orgeat," quite ambitious in point of size, and all admirable in treatment;) Mr. W. J. Hennessey, (an old woman saying her morning prayer,—a charming and touching lesson of contentment, and one of the best pictures in the gallery;) Suydam; Loop, (a very good sunset;) Huntingdon, (Portia, with a stiff neck;) Edwin White, ("The Virtuoso"—a splendid subject, romantically treated;) Hicks, (a mob of defunct and living *literati*;) Hays; Gignoux, (a beautiful little picture of Spring, and a quotation from Mr. G.'s large picture, called "Autumn in Virginia;" both very good;) G. H. Boughton, (two peasant children playing with wood violets, very pretty;) Gifford, (a gorge all ablaze with sunlight;) Yewell, (several excellent pictures;) Blondell, Ehninger, Cafferty, Wust, James M. Hart, Wm. Hart, Bierstadt, Brown. There was no statuary on exhibition.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 782, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, a graphic letter from our correspondent with the Burnside Expedition, and letters from other divisions of the army.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—Official Account of the Victory of Pea Ridge. The Suspension of Pillow and Floyd; and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC.—The Army Orders of the President. The Grand Advance on Manassas. General Retreat of the Rebels. An Official Narrative of the Naval Battle in Hampton Roads and the Raising of the Potomac Blockade.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS—With Letters from our Foreign Correspondents. The Debate in the French Senate. The Movement in Germany. The Greek Revolution, &c.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT PLAN OF THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN—By an Officer of Rank.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of the Week.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

Dr. Kennedy, Proprietor of Kennedy's MEDICAL DISCOVERY, office in the Smithsonian House, No. 608 Broadway.
All that are troubled with SCROFULA are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SALT RHEUM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ERYSIPELAS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with CANKER are requested to call.
All that are troubled with NURSING SORE MOUTH are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SCALD HEAD are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RINGWORM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with HUMORS in the eyes, and film grown over the sight, are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RUNNING OF THE EARS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with FEVER SORES are requested to call.
All that are troubled with PIMPLES ON THE FACE are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ULCERATED SORE LEGS are requested to call.
A perfect cure is warranted in every case, except when the bones are diseased. Advice in all cases gratis.

Espenscheid's New Styles of Spring Dress Hats for gentlemen are neat, light, and so exceedingly beautiful as to defy successful imitation. A perfect original, without peer or rival, and a leading gem of the season. For sale by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Pocket and Pen Knives.—A beautiful assortment of the above can be seen at the subscribers' store, No. 7 Astor House. Many of the patterns have never been before imported. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS.

Guardian Life Insurance Company,
OF NEW-YORK.
Has removed to the Continental Fire Insurance Company's Building,
No. 102 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

Ladies, Spring is Coming, and if you wish for yourselves and families Gaiter Boots and Shoes, of all the various styles, (with anklets, &c.,) good articles, at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., 387 Canal-st.

Genin, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway.—Grand opening of Spring Styles for Men's, Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps, on THURSDAY, March 13,

MARRIED.

Allen—Colton.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, by Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, D. D., Mr. Horatio A. Allen, of Providence, Penn., to Frances A., only daughter of John A. Colton.

Taylor—Foulke.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, Cortlandt Mulcaster Taylor to Mary Beekman, daughter of Joseph Foulke.

DIED.

Quin.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 12, William A. Quin, son of the late John Quin, in the 29th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Gaffit.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 12, Charles Gaffit, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son, George W. Gaffit, No. 86 East 31st-st., without further invitation.

Neil.—In this City, on Sunday, March 9, at No. 126 St. Mark's-place, after a lingering illness, from an accident in December last, Mary Marshall, relict of the late Robert Neil, Kelso, Scotland, in her 83d year.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Kelso *Chronicle* please copy.

Stokoe.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, Edmund Stokoe, formerly of Canada.

Carlock.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, at his residence, William Carlock, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 18 Minnetta-lane, New-York.

Van Santvoord.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, Susan Romeyn, wife of Cornelius Van Santvoord, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 66 West 11th-st., without further invitation.

Van Brunt.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 13, William J. Van Brunt, aged 19 years, 5 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 148 Thompson-st.

Fish.—On Thursday, March 13, Mary Shepherd, widow of Preserved Fish, in the 89th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's papers.

Elsworth.—On Thursday, March 13, Josey, only child of John K. and Teresa Elsworth, aged 1 month and 14 days.

Notice of funeral in Friday evening's papers.

☞ Poughkeepsie, N. Y., papers please copy.

Curr.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 13, Archibald S., eldest son of James Curr, New-York, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Mitchell, No. 13 East Baltic-st., this day, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Trinity Church Cemetery.

Demarest.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 13, Peter, eldest son of Peter and Henrietta H. Demarest, aged 7 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 59 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment, on Saturday morning.

Bunce.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, March 12, Clara, wife of Oliver B. Bunce, in her 30th year.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, March 14, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. E. M. Bunce, No. 181 East 15th-st.

Babcock.—In Stonington, Conn., on Tuesday, March 4, after a lingering illness, Giles Babcock, formerly of this City, in the 55th year of his age.

Smith.—Drowned, at Port Royal, on Sunday, Feb. 15, Jesse Smith, seaman, late of U. S. steam transport *Cosmopolite*.

Ringwood.—In Oxford, Ohio, on Saturday, March 8; suddenly, of paralysis, while on a visit to his brother; Mr. Joseph D. Ringwood, Mr. Wm. Herbert Ringwood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 62 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 121.—March 13, 1862.
60, 43, 69, 61, 70, 12, 6, 66, 44, 2, 15, 45.
Kentucky, Class 122.—March 13, 1862.
71, 15, 29, 57, 53, 64, 24, 37, 34, 56, 75, 49.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 69.—March 13, 1862.
52, 46, 75, 57, 19, 41, 17, 1, 73, 42, 11, 9.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 172.—March 13, 1862.
2, 51, 29, 11, 3, 44, 53, 47, 35, 56, 70, 50.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY, corner of Broome-st.,
Respectfully announces that, having just completed the refitting of their store, they are now opening a
FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE,
to which they would call the attention of buyers. While the war lasts, they will continue to sell at the reduced prices.
They would call especial attention to some
NEW PATTERNS OF DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, SILVER-PLATED GOODS, AND GLASSWARE.
ALSO, A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

IMITATION DIAMOND EAR RINGS,
PINS AND FINGER RINGS,
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

RUSHTON'S WALNUT CANDY—A WHOLESOME CONFECTION.—Something new. Wholesale and retail, at RUSHTON'S two drug stores, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., and No. 10 Astor House. Don't buy any unless the ball IS UP, on it.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.
Beware of counterfeit "Mexican Mustang Liniment." The genuine is wrapped in fine steel plate engravings with the words "Mexican Mustang Liniment" in a circle surrounding a burning volcano, &c., and "D. S. Barnes" blown in the bottle.
There has been offered for sale by one John D. Park an article in general design quite the same, but executed on common stone plate, with the words "A. G. Bragg & Co." in the top of the circle, the word "Mexican" underneath, small and obscured by the smoke of the volcano, and the proprietor's name, D. S. Barnes, omitted from the bottle.
To manufacture or sell a counterfeit trade-mark is a criminal offence, and the undersigned will strictly enforce his rights civilly and criminally. Information in regard to the whereabouts of the said counterfeit Liniment will be thankfully received.
D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1861.
SIR—I have seen a practical test of the Gomez Electric Fuse Train, and am satisfied that it will accomplish what the inventor proposes, in its application to military purposes. Very respectfully, &c.,
C. P. KINGSBURY, Capt. Ord.
Capt. L. A. Williams, A. D. C.
I respectfully recommend that the Commanding General order a Board of Officers to test Mr. Gomez's Fuze, and to recommend, if they think it proper, the necessary measures to secure it for the Government.
J. G. BARNARD,
Major and Chief Engineer Army of Potomac.
EDWIN GOMEZ,
Inventor and Submarine Engineer, Proprietor.
Invention for sale to foreign Governments. None but authorized agents need apply. Apply from 10 to 12 A. M.

ST. CATHARINES MINERAL WATER.
A fresh supply, just from the Spring, just received.
C. L. MATHER, Agent,
Astor House, New-York.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in limbs, back, and chest, are immediately cured by using Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINAMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed S. I. TOBIAS. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York; and by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS.
READY THIS DAY.
An elegant reprint from the celebrated new English work just published in London, entitled
A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS.
This work, heretofore sold only as a subscription book, is now published to the trade.
A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS.
Characterized everywhere as the most amusing and fascinating work of its kind since D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature," which it so much resembles.
A volume of rare entertainment. From the period of Æsculapius, down through the palmy days of Sir Thomas Browne, Astley Cooper and Abernethy to the present, the medical ana of every manuscript, tradition and college store has contributed its choicest treasures.
A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS.
Large 8vo., with illustrations by Hogarth. Price $1 25.
There are chapters on rich physicians and poor physicians—on fees; recipes for securing large ones, and amusing instances of their entire loss—on generous and parsimonious patients, and how to manage both—on doctors in love, and doctors' quarrels and duels—on nervous and imaginative patients and their treatment—on female and [illegible], and literary physicians—on the vices and the virtues of doctors—on apothecaries and hospitals—on court physicians and country doctors—on eccentric and speculative physicians—on quacks—on experimental physicians—on failures and successes—on medicines, instruments and epitaphs—indeed, on every topic and matter in any way relating to the profession, this book is most entertaining and amusing.
*** Sent by mail free, on receipt of price.
CARLETON, Publisher,
(late Rudd & Carleton,)
No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., New-York.

THE COTTON-PLANTER'S DAUGHTER.
ANOTHER GREAT TALE OF OUR UNION VICTORIES.
MILLROSE;
OR,
THE COTTON-PLANTER'S DAUGHTER.
A TALE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
BY DR. J. M. ROBINSON.
Will be commenced in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
For March 29, 1862,
Which will be issued at every News Dépôt in America at Noon on Monday.

MILITARY.
SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN, LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS AND OTHERS
WANTED FOR THE
MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding,
Now in active service in
GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. Paulding, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. Mattice, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PARKER,
BREWSTER
AND
BALDWIN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,
No. 65 East 25th-st.,
Are using upon all their carriages the
CORRUGATED, CASE-HARDENED
AXLE BOX
Of which they have the exclusive right for the United States.
This box reduces the friction fully one-half, causing the carriage to run much lighter.
Retains the oil six times as long as any other box, and never heats.
☞ Parties about to place orders for either Trotting Wagons or Park Carriages are particularly invited to examine this new style before ordering.
Samples to be seen at the Factory, or the
REPOSITORY,
NO. 786 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF TENTH-ST.

GENUINE FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
CAUTION.
The well-earned reputation of our Scales has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," or "FROM FAIRBANKS' STANDARD PATTERNS," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. We have no controversy with honorable competitors, but it becomes our duty to expose fraud. *If such makers were capable of constructing good scales, they would have no occasion to borrow our name.*
FAIRBANKS' SCALES are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO. We have never furnished patterns of our scales to other manufacturers.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.
St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 28, 1862.
BRANCH HOUSES.
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FAIRBANKS & BROWN, No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, No. 172 Lake-st., Chicago.

24 JOHN-STREET. 24
FIREWORKS, FLAGS LANTERNS,
FOR
PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND THEATRICAL ILLUMINATIONS.
Manufactured, and always on hand, AT VERY SHORT NOTICE,
AT
HADFIELD'S FIREWORK AGENCY,
No. 24 John-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.
GEORGE PARSONS, Agent.

S. T.—1860—X.
DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS
Cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. It is very agreeable to take, and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD
TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Welsh young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist in washing and ironing; can give unexceptionable references. Inquire of J. H. BEE, No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or as seamstress and to take care of children; is a very neat sewer. Apply, for two days, at No. 5 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a neat, competent young woman of industrious habits, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress; has lived over 7 years in one place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 89 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 115 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 97 East 16th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and excellent laundress; understands fluting, crimping, &c.; prefers the country for the Summer; two years' City reference from last employer. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 219 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 372 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable English Protestant woman. Address No. 84 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and make herself useful and obliging. Call this week at No. 128 32d-st., one door from 7th-av., or address a note to No. 136 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5 and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 132 11th-st., one door from 6th-av., for two days; has good City references from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK'S or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one who cannot be surpassed in French and English cooking, and in the serving of supper and dinner parties; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, having lived for the last fifteen years in first families; would go as head cook in a first-class hotel; has no objection to the country. Call at or address, for this week, No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Wages not so much of an object.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a steady woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; has lived with several of the first families in this City; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 168 3d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN WANTS A situation; is a good cook; understands meats, soups, games, &c., and is a good baker of bread and pastry. No objection to a short distance in the country. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a private family; is an excellent cook; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st., near the 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread baker; can do almost any kind of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 4th-st., near 6th-av. No objection to the country with a good family; can attend to milk and butter.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO girls wish situations; one as cook, and the other as chambermaid or waitress; thoroughly understand their business; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 60 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; also, by a German girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; both understand their business; have no objections to the country; can be well recommended. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable, well disposed young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation, in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging, and not afraid to work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant cook, washer and ironer, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and is a tip-top washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 281 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; no objections to do general housework in a small family; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 74 West 20th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or chambermaid and waitress; fully competent; wages $6 to $7 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st. Send a note.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is competent for all kinds of housework, wishes employment by the day; her terms will be moderate. Can be seen at No. 225 West 26th-st., inquire in the store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by a middle-aged American widow lady of education; fine seamstress, fond of children, and will do her very best to please; is from Bloomfield, N. J.; salary little object; best references given. Address, for two days, Mrs. E. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper by an American lady, who is competent for her business, or would take care of a sick person. Can be seen for two day at No. 110 Prince-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as lady's maid and good seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; or would wait on grown children; has the best City references. Call at No. 87 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, for a very superior laundress; is a woman of the most reliable habits, and can furnish the most unexceptionable references for strict integrity, truthfulness, and full ability to perform her duties to the entire satisfaction of any family. No objection to New-York. Apply for CATHERINE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., three doors from Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as first-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the best style, and would do chamberwork if required; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business perfectly, also French fluting; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 269 6th-av., near 22d-st. Ring the private door bell, next the jeweler's.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., first floor, front room. Call for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as first-class laundress, who has the best of City references. Apply for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WET NURSE wants a situation; she has good reference. Inquire at Clinton Hall Employment Office, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, without incumbrance, desires a situation as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant or small children, and has unexceptionable City and country reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for one week.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman as nurse, who understands the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to wash for a lady and child that boards. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is willing and obliging; no objection to a lady who boards; wages $6 per month, in a permanent situation. Call or address, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE widow, a situation as nurse; she has had long experience in bringing up children by hand; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or can take care of a lady in her confinement, or assist in chamberwork. Call at No. 370 2d-av., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and laundress, by an English young woman, with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes to get a situation as nurse; she understands sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; the best of City references can be produced. Can be seen at No. 167 Bowery.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own house; good references given and required. Call at No. 49 King-st., near Varick.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain seamstress, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Has no objections to the country.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION wanted as nurse and chambermaid by a girl who has had charge of twins for a year; is a good seamstress; can give the best references. Apply at No. 141 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; best of City references given. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class seamstress, by a very respectable woman, having the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl to do plain sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and do light chamberwork, take care of grown-up children. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A situation to wait on an invalid or old lady, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can work Grover & Baker's sewing machine; no objection to assist in the care of grown children; can produce good reference. Call or address No. 260 West 42d-st., third floor, front room.

TO A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHING TO hire a good, willing girl to do general housework or as laundress; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference given from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, FROM England, dinners to dress by the day, on reasonable terms. Call or address Mrs. WHYTE, No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the most satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty, from his last employer, also from all with whom he has lived. Address S. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man who understands his business; is honest, sober and industrious; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; can procure the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 169 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, who understands his business; has long reference as to the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found willing, obliging and attentive; can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address A. V., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his reference; no objection to City or country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference given. Address M. Y., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man who is a good groom and careful driver; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful to his employer; is a good man about a gentleman's place; understands his business well; City and country reference. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a single man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED a situation, by a young man, a Protestant; understands plain gardening; willing to make himself generally useful about the place. Address Mr. THORBURN, No 15 John-st., for three days, for J. M.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business and has got the best of City reference from his last employer, where he lived the last four years; has no objection to city or country. Call at, or address No. 840 Broadway, for three days, if not engaged.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a single man, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and is a steady driver, and who would be willing to take charge of a small vegetable garden, if required; has six years' good references. Address P. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant married man, as coachman and groom; has the best of City and country references from his last places; has no objection to assist in a garden. Call or address, for two days, at the saddler's store, No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a sober, steady young man; has no objection to make himself generally useful; will be found willing and obliging. Has no objection to the country. Can produce the best of City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A married man who has had a thorough knowledge of farming from his youth; has had many years' experience in this country; also, is capable in every respect to manage a farm to the satisfaction of any one who will employ him, and he is a good gardener; has the best of reference as to capability and integrity. Address M. D., for three days, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—THE ADVERTISER WANTS A situation as above; understands the routine of agricultural purposes, and the care and treatment of all stock; is married, no incumbrance; has the best references from his last and former employers. Address, for three days, R. H., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. Should any gentleman require such a man, call or address, for one day, M. D., No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable married man with a small family, to take charge of a farm for one or two years; he understands graperies, vegetable and fruit culture in all its branches. Address J. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for four days.

AS FARMER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as above, who is willing to make himself generally useful; good references given. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted, by an Englishman, as farmer or gardener; understands it in all its branches; married; his wife would take charge of the dairy if required; has a small family. Address Mr. THORBURN, No. 15 John-st. for three days, to H. R.

AS FARMER, GARDENER AND FLORIST.—A well-qualified Scotchman wants engagement as farmer, gardener and florist on a first-class place. Wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to the Editor of the *Horticulturist*, No. 37 Park-row.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a married man, (without children,) who thoroughly understands the business in every department—forcing fruits, flowers, and vegetables; also farming, and the management of stock. Will be found to use rigid economy in everything of which he has charge, and whose whole time is devoted to forward the interests of his employers. The highest testimonials from former employers. Address M. M., Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (native of Scotland;) seven years in his last situation; long practice in forcing grapes, the cure of green and hothouse plants, raising of vegetables and out-door fruits, laying out new grounds, &c., &c.; his wife would take charge of a dairy, having seven years' practice in our last situation; best of references given. Address SCOTCH GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man who thoroughly understands his business in all departments of gardening and is willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, P. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, who is engaged to take charge of a gentleman's country-place the 1st of April, would like to get a job at pruning in City or country until then. A note addressed to JOHN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office will be attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, or as gardener and farmer, by a married man, who thoroughly understands his profession, and is willing and able to work, as his testimonials will prove. Any gentleman having a well-stocked milk or truck farm to let on shares, or rent by the year, would find the advertiser and his wife a suitable party. Address F. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG SCOTCH LAD, aged 19, accustomed to gardening in all its branches, would like to find employment; has two years' reference from his late employer; feels competent to take charge of a small place or as assistant on a large one. Address MARCH, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION AS GARDENER wanted, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address A. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's country seat; understands the care of horses and stock; is perfectly willing, and can produce the best of recommendations from present employer. Address JACOB, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN, (MARRIED,) without family, wants a situation as gardener, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the best of reference as to character and abilities. Call or address a note to A. M., at A. Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments of gardening, and willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN, a good situation for a gardener, who has been in his employment two years, and will be well recommended; he understands his business, and also the care of horses. Call on J. G. VOSE, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man from England a situation as gardener; understands flowers and grapes, likewise kitchen gardening; the best of City reference given. Address M. G. E., No. 2 Front-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE single man, a situation as gardener, or would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of gardening; has excellent references. Address R. Q., Box No. 209 *Times* Office

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good farmer; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; has many years' experience in this country; understands the care of green-house plants; can milk, if wanted. A married man, with one child. The best of reference given from well-known gentlemen in this City. Address M. D., for three days, at Mr. Allen's, No. 189 Water-st., or Mr. Story's, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, harness shop.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable married man, as coachman or gardener; has no family; thoroughly understands the management of fruit, flowers, and vegetable gardens, also the care of greenhouse plants and cold grapery; also, a good coachman and careful driver; is competent to fill either situation; has good City references as to capability and honesty. Address C. Q., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A SITUATION wanted as gardener and coachman, by a married man without incumbrance; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address F. W., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a sober man of steady habits; is a good vegetable grower, good groom and careful driver, also a good milker; has good reference; wages moderate. Address GARDENER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, A situation as first-class gardener and farmer; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's seat where there are graperies and greenhouse; his wife is at liberty to act as cook, laundress or dairywoman, if required; both are active and industrious. Can be well recommended; would like to meet with a respectable family where they could settle down. Address D. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or to A. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, N. Y.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUATION wanted by a married man as gardener and farmer; he thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, vegetables and farming of all kinds; his wife is capable of taking care of dairy and poultry; both honest and industrious; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A MARRIED man with a small family, wants a situation as gardener and farmer; is sober, honest and industrious; can be well recommended from his present employer. Address M. HARAMONY, Esq., No. 7 Bowling Green.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Engagement wanted by a Scotchman to take charge as a whole; wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishman, a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business, as he has lived as butler in England. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable, steady man; has the best of City reference; is competent in his business and will be found strictly attentive and obliging. Address, for 2 days, P. L. TADMAN & CO., No. 268 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, by a respectable Protestant man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse grapery, and the raising of all kinds of vegetables; the woman is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress or waitress; both understand their business perfectly; a lodge preferred; the best of references. Address M. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT man and wife desire situations in the country; the man is an excellent hand over horses, is a good farmer and plain gardener; the wife is a first-class down-stairs servant and dairymaid; both are willing and obliging, and have the best of references from last employer; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS COMPOSITOR, of experience, having been out of the job printing department for some years, wishes to qualify with a competent party, at reduced wages; will be an acquisition to a person who can appreciate industry, sobriety and honesty. Address B. A. H., Box 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION, IN some mercantile house, by a young man, who is a good penman and a competent bookkeeper, correspondent and entry clerk. Satisfactory reference given. Address ANSON, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY WHO LIVES WITH his parents, and can bring good references as to character, &c. Apply to HOFFMAN BROS., No. 330 Broadway.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, a girl who can come well recommended, to cook, wash and iron; none but a neat, tidy person need apply, at No. 133 Lexington-av., from 9 till 2 o'clock.

AN AMERICAN GIRL.—WANTED AN AMERICAN girl or middle-aged woman to assist generally in the affairs of a small family. Call, for two days, at No. 238 West 43d-st. Permanent place if suitable.

A PROTESTANT GIRL.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl to do light work and to sew with a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address A. P. C., No. 248 Madison-av.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, A single man who understands farming, vegetable gardening and milking, and who is willing to make himself generally useful, to go twenty-five miles from the City. Wages $10 per month. Inquire at the jewelry store, No. 362 Bowery.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a girl as nurse and chambermaid; must be well recommended. Wages, $7. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 8 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE with a fresh breast of milk, for a child only a few days old; one who is healthy and willing to make herself useful in the house. Apply at No. 79 East 25th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A WOMAN AS seamstress, and to assist in chamberwork, and who can operate on a sewing machine; must be willing and obliging, and bring good City reference. Apply at No. 351 5th-av., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, A MAN AND WIFE.—A CLERGYMAN of the Protestant Episcopal Church, residing in a parsonage in the country, is desirous of finding a respectable elderly couple who would keep house for him, attend to his personal wants, horse and garden. They would have a comfortable home, and would receive their board as compensation for services. Apply by note, with reference, to CLERGYMAN, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

POLISHERS.—WANTED, TWO POLISHERS; those used to gunwork preferred. Apply to L. H. OLMSTED, foreman of Starr Arms Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

TO STEREOTYPERS.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate finisher for the country. Apply by letter, with references, to Box No. 4,111 New-York Post-office.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED at T. BILL'S, No. 204 Chatham-square.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining room suites, and other elegant furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON NASSAU-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 15, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

NASSAU-ST.—The large double marble-front buildings Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st, between Ann and Beekman sts., and running through to Theatre-alley, being the property a portion of which was formerly occupied by the Artisan's Bank; the buildings cover the entire lot, 50 by about 102 feet, are 6 stories high, good sub-cellars, and iron shutters front and rear. The premises are occupied by various tenants, and partly rented for the coming year. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By GEORGE COOK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a very large stock of superb furniture for parlors, libraries, chambers, dining rooms, &c., en suite. Also, a variety of etageres, buffets, secretaries, library bookcases, armoir-a-glace, encoignures, worktable, extension tables, lounges, chairs, &c.

N. B.—At 12 o'clock, 1 superb 7-octave grand-action piano-forte, Paris make, cost $600; to be sold for account of whom it may concern.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 14, at 7 o'clock,
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS—Embracing a great variety of valuable works on various subjects, and miscellaneous literature, scientific, classical and school books, &c. Also, Japanese, Chinese, and other FANCY ARTICLES.

PEED & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE FUR-nishing goods, cutlery, tin, wooden and willow-ware, silver-plated and Britannia ware, ranges, Plumber's stock, iron-safe, desks, wagon, &c. PEED & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, March 17, 1862, at 10 A. M., at the store of Aldridge & Garrison, No. 357 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the stock of goods contained therein, by order of J. S. MACKAY, Assignee.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property, No. 22 Orchard-st., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 18.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

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THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
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RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

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THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DIS-EASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—IN WEST TWENTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 9th-av., those two very neat and convenient cottage houses, known as Nos 236 and 238, with water, bath, gas, &c.; rent $300. Also, in the same neighborhood, two or three small cottage houses; rent $250. Also, some good apartments at from $160 to $190 per annum. May be seen from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., by applying to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. 381 9th-av., near 25th-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO RENT FOR $850—No 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; no yard; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 3. JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIOUS dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 66 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

CORNER STORE TO LET—SUITABLE FOR a bakery or first-class grocery—Broadway and 29th-st.; also, two small stores in same block; first-class house in West 37th-st., near 5th-av.; several desirable houses in Yorkville, rents low; a small house No. 31 Hubert-st.; several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near 28th-st., suitable for housekeeping. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET IN NEWARK—THE NEW BRICK house No. 63 North Broad-st., containing 15 rooms, (4 small,) parlors, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor; marble mantels, furnace, range, water and gas; the location every way good, and 6 minutes' walk from the M. and E. Depôt. Rent $350. Apply on the premises, or No. 192 Broad-st., or at No. 88 William-st., New-York.
JOHN PROVOST.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses: Nos. 168, 170 and 172 West 43d-st.; rent, $400. One three-story brown-stone house, No. 139 East 45th-st.; rent, $500. One four-story brown-stone house; rent, $550. one three-story brown-stone house, No. 2 Boorman-place, West 33d-st.; rent, $800. Apply to the owner, JOSEPH POTTER, No. 164 West 43d-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A REAL SNUG two-story brick house, containing seven rooms, counter cellar, having gas and fixtures throughout, water, &c. Those in want of a comfortable little house would do well by making early application. To a responsible tenant a lease of three years will be given. Rent, $275 per annum. Apply at No. 71 Atlantic-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TO A SMALL family. Large front and back rooms, two bedrooms, privilege in bath-room; modern improvements; rent, $200. Can have possession April 1. Apply on premises, No. 312 West 20th-st., after 2 o'clock. Best references required.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, the upper part of a first-class house, with all modern improvements, in Brooklyn, E. D., consisting of four rooms, besides pantries, &c., and use of bath-room, cellar, and stationary washtubs. Rent, $180. Address Box No. 3,679 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEW BRICK BUILDING, 20x50, in 24th-st., near the northwest corner of 9th-av.; Also, a brick stable adjoining the above; will be rented together or separate. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 219½ 9th-av., or No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

TO LET.—PART OF THE UPPER PART OF house No. 122 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., having all modern improvements, Croton water, bath-room, gas, &c., &c., to a small family without children. To be seen from 10 to 12 and 2 to 5 o'clock. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—HALF OF A BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let in Brooklyn, consisting of three rooms and bath-room on second floor, front basement, and one or two rooms on third floor. Good location—five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address A. C., Box No. 1,334 Post-office, New-York.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings No. 448 and 450 Water-st; six lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—ONE in Clermont-av., north of Lafayette-av.; one in Washington-av., north of Gates-av.; English basements, three stories, neat and convenient; water and gas. Rent, $350 and $400. Apply to Mr. JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn Glass Works, from 9 to 12, and 3 to 6 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house. No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH MODERN IMPROVEments, Nos. 189 and 207 East 19th-st., No. 162 East 34th-st., Nos. 15 and 19 Stuyvesant-st., and No. 109 St. Mark's-place. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET AT HARLEM—CITY AND COUNTRY residence combined—The large double house on 2d-av., near 125th-st., with stable, large garden, fruit trees, &c. Possession may be had early. Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 710 BROADWAY—THE BASEMENT store, also the third, fourth and fifth stories, with tea-rooms and kitchen; suitable to be let for furnished rooms, or would be rented separately, to artists, &c. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, part of a house, No. 148 West 20th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House. Astor-place.

TO LET—TWO MODERN TWO-STORY, ATTIC and basement houses, situated in Hudson-street, between St. Luke's Church and West 10th-st., in fine order; gas, cold bath, chandeliers, fine yard, &c. Rent $500. Apply at No. 511.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 55 Walker-st., near Broadway.
Apply to
H. A. BOGERT,
No. 54 Wall-st., third floor.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

TO LET—THE SUGAR-HOUSE AND STORES Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 Leonard-st., now occupied by Messrs. Harris, Kuhn & Co. Apply to WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

NO. 65 SECOND-AVENUE.—TO LET OR lease, the full front, three-story, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent, $750. Only responsible parties need apply, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

LODGE ROOMS TO LET—APPROPRIATE for all society meetings. Those about to rent will do well to call on the proprietor at the rooms, No. 187 Bowery, WM. HAINES, successor of Major Smith, deceased.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 882½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, to a private family, No. 41 East 28th-st., three-story, high basement. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET.—SECOND STORY AND A BASEMENT room of a house in a pleasant neighborhood, near the 8th-av., suitable for a very small family only; rent about $250. Inquire at the drug-store, No. 166 8th-av.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH steam power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Also, a four-story brown stone front house, No. 100 East 21st-st. Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick shop, 25x40 feet, well-lighted, and containing a six-horse power steam engine, No. 291 West 24th-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 210 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements, and very neatly finished throughout.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

FULTON-STREET—NO. 105—UPPER LOFT TO let; rent $200. Apply to A. H. LOWERY, No. 77 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.

CHAS. J. CHIPP, } Committee
F. J. A. BOOLE, } on
CHAS. H. HALL, } Streets.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 218 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage at Spuyten Duyvel, opposite Kingsbridge, with carriage-house, poultry-houses, ice-house filled with ice, and about 13 acres of land. The situation is perfectly healthy. The cottage is on an elevated lawn; is surrounded by ornamental shade trees and evergreens, and commands a fine view of the valley of the Spuyten-duyvel; it contains 10 rooms, besides store and bath-room. There is a kitchen range and furnace, and the house is supplied with pure spring water by iron pipes. The kitchen garden is supplied and stocked with a variety and abundance of the choicest fruits. It is 7 minutes' drive to the Hudson River Railroad, and 20 minutes to the Harlem Railroad dépôt at Fordham, and about 1½ hours' drive to the City, over a fine road, two miles of which may be through the Central Park. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—THE COUNTRY SEAT of the subscriber, on the banks of the river, quite near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy, and the house, which is partially furnished, will accommodate a large family. There is on the ground a variety of fine ornamental and the choicest fruit trees in full bearing; a hot-house stocked with plants; an ice-house filled; a laundry building, with sleeping apartments, and other requisite out-buildings. The garden is large. A portion of the adjacent farming land would be rented with it, if required. Possession May 1. Apply to BYAM K. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT SPUYTENDUYVIL.—A 2-story and attic house, with all the modern conveniences, beautifully located at Spuytenduyvil, with a fine view of the Harlem River, High Bridge, &c.; contains fourteen rooms, has a bath room, hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt; with three acres of ground attached, tastefully laid out with walks, &c.; has an abundance of forest, fruit and evergreen trees, flowers, grapes and small fruits, with large kitchen garden and lawn; on the premises are stable, carriage, cow and chicken house. Will be sold, or rented low. Apply to
SERGEANT & HUNT, No. 80 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the dépôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c. Is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 233 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Belleville, N. J., and about ten miles from the City. The house is large and new, in the Italian style, with a tower. There are forty acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad: rent, $800 or, with less land, $600. Price, $17,000 Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT residence at Stamford, Conn., situated on high ground on Atlantic-st., and five minutes from dépôt, with about 4½ acres land, commanding a fine view of Long Island and the Sound; house is 55 by 90, with bath-rooms, water-closets, &c., &c.; heated by Baker & Smith's apparatus; grapery, and all necessary outhouses; will exchange for a first-class house in this City; price $50,000. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE NEW TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, situate on Broadway, in the City of Paterson, N. J., with 2 acres of land, laid out in garden, with fruit, shade trees, &c. The house is 42 by 27 feet, with extension dining-room and kitchen, all built and finished in the best manner; cellar under the whole; it is within ⅜ mile of the dépôt. Apply to EDWARD MAY, No. 66 Main-st., Paterson, or to E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT in every respect, embracing 100 acres choice land, with all the requisite out-buildings, and in perfect order—adjacent to Largetown, N. J., 1½ hours from City; part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent.; balance in good City property. Stock, implements and furniture embraced if desired. S. & W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTtage at Irvington, (one hour from New-York,) situated on Main-av., not 200 yards from dépôt of Hudson River Railroad; contains 8 rooms, is nicely shaded, good garden, plenty of small fruit, a never-failing spring of excellent water within ten feet of the house. Terms reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. BONDY, No. 71 William-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE AND ONE-HALF acre of ground at Greenwich, Conn. The house has ten rooms, and is in good repair; the ground is well cultivated, with fruit, garden, &c.; there is a fine view of the Sound, with pleasant surroundings. To a person with small means it is particularly desirable. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to H. H. JONES, Westcott's Express, corner Broadway and 10th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated directly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No 63 Wall-st., third story.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

SEVERAL NEW AND DESIRABLE HOUSes, having the modern improvements, for sale or to let, also, spacious lots on Sanford-av., Flushing; situation pleasant, elevated, and perfectly healthy; one hour from Fulton Market, and 30 minutes from 34th-st; trains frequent, and soon to run hourly. Apply to S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A FIRST-class house on Atlantic-st., near the dépôt, and overlooking the Sound; contains 12 rooms; has furnace and gas; fine stable on premises; most desirable residence for a person doing business in the city; rent $500. Apply to THOS. G. RITCH, No. 111 Broadway, or W. R. RITCH, Stamford.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH barn, &c., (new,) two wells, garden, fruit trees, lawn, two acres beautifully located, 45 miles from New-York by rail or water; cost to build $3,800—offered for less than $3,000. See painting at piano-rooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PLACE NEAR THE New-York Bay Cemetery, Bergen, N. J., containing 15 lots with two fronts, two dwellings, one manufactory and barn; an abundance of fruit of the choicest varieties; will be sold for $5,000; subject to mortgage of $2,500. Apply to G. S. CLARK & CO., No. 26 Maiden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET.—A country seat at Scarboro, near Tarrytown, on the river, adjoining the premises of Rev. Dr. Creighton, within five minutes of the dépôt. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., or GEO. McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREE-story house with water, gas and all other modern conveniences, pleasantly situated, within a very short distance of the dépôt and steamboat landing, at Yonkers, to let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A good house and 1½ acres of ground, with all kinds of fruit; the house is new, and is in first-rate order; contains 12 rooms beside the attic; will be sold low, and on easy terms. Inquire of JAMES H. PULLIS, No. 150 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE IN FORDHAM—A COTTAGE with nine rooms, and an acre of land, abundance of fruit and very desirably situated, within 15 minutes walk of the Harlem Railroad and the same distance from the Harlem River steamboat landing. Apply on the premises, second house north of the Presbyterian Church.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE Hudson, a fine property, with 3½ acres of land. Also, for sale or to let, a stone house and stable, with eight acres of land. Possession given immediately. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT HASTINGS.—Fourteen rooms, with coach-house, garden, lawn, orchard, and about 6 acres of land. Also, a small furnished cottage near the above. Apply to
L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE, WITH TWO acres of ground, on the river, at Lower Ravenswood, adjoining the Astoria steamboat landing. Also, a 4-story, brown-stone house, No. 231 West 32d-st. Inquire of Mr. LOOMIS, Broadway, near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND THREE acres of land, all the modern improvements, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood first-class, within forty minutes of the City by railroad every hour. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—IN MADISON, N. J., NEAR THE DEpôt, a convenient house, nearly new, with twelve rooms, barn, garden, &c., admirably situated for a person doing business in New-York. Inquire of D. N. HICKS, at dépôt, Madison.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, ROOMY AND SUBstantial cottage in the town of Pelham; situation is very pleasant and perfectly healthy. Very accessible to the City. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Buildings.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

TO LET.—HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. For particulars, apply to W. M. WHITTEMORE, No. 39½ Exchange-place

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THREE MILES ABOVE THE VILlage of Hackensack, N. J., the old established store and lumber yard of fifty years' standing, situated on the Hackensack River, with fine dwelling, store-houses, barns, &c. Also, about 12 acres of good land, with fine dwelling; will sell together or separate; stages run twice a day from the store to the Hackensack Railroad. Inquire of JAMES C. DEMAREST, on the premises, or of JASPER DEMAREST, at No. 297 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.—FOUR BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses on Lexington-av., Murray Hill. These houses were built by days works; replete and complete in every particular; will be finished and possession given by the 1st of April next. Will be sold at a great sacrifice or exchanged for good property in the Seventh, Tenth, or Thirteenth Wards. For further particulars inquire of F. B. BALDWIN, or of CHAS. FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Also, other first-class houses for sale or to let.

FURNITURE WANTED.—THE ENTIRE FURniture for a suite of parlors (three rooms deep,) very handsome and very fresh condition—say mirrors, carpets, curtains, gas fixtures, mantel ornaments, cabinet furniture, articles of vertu, &c., for which unencumbered Newark city lots will be given, and money loaned on a mortgage on them. The furniture may remain till 1st of May, if party prefers. Address G., Box No. 1,384 Post-office.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling-house with extension, on Hunter-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of Fulton-av. cars, with or without one or two lots adjoining in the rear fronting on Downing-st. Apply at No. 275 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, or to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERlooking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED the first-class high-stoop brown-stone front house, No. 11 West 39th-st., near 5th-av. This house contains all the modern improvements and is in complete order. Apply to P. H. STEVENS, on the premises, or at No. 22 William-st.

COUNTRY PLACE.—WANTED, IN EXCHANGE for very desirable lots, situated at Washington Heights; a good, moderate sized house, with about an acre of land attached, within easy distance of New-York. For particulars, address CITIZEN, Box No. 179 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE—A $10,000 HOUSE FOR $8,000.—Stone front, high stoop, one of the best and most elegantly finished houses in this City; good location, No. 128 East 48th-st., near 3d-av.; one plate of glass in each sash, whole front mahogany blinds. OWNER, No. 201 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, GENteel, three-story and basement house, north side of 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to the lumber-yard foot of 53d-st., East River. BROWN & STONE.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson, a mile south of Poughkeepsie; twenty-six acres of land; house new and with modern improvements, in perfect order, thoroughly furnished. Ice-house filled, and everything needed for a gentleman's residence. One of the most beautiful situations on the river. Will be rented for one or more years, the owner being in Europe. Also, an unfurnished house, nearer Poughkeepsie, with three acres, for sale or to let.
JACOB B. JEWITT, Poughkeepsie.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—At Riverdale on the Hudson, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. dépôt; the house contains nine rooms, with three acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with fine vegetable garden and lawn. For beauty of scenery and health, not surpassed. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE ELIGIbly located and genteelly furnished house No. 51 West 25th-st., will be rented for one year from 1st of May next to a private family. The house is in superior condition, contains all the approved conveniences, and will be found to be an agreeable residence for a genteel family. Apply to L. EDGERTON, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence at Norwalk, Connecticut; house is large and well furnished, good stable and carriage-house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, with 9 acres of land, and more if required; splendid water view; situated on high ground, about one mile from the railroad dépôt. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 107 West 14th-st., (the residence of the late Wm. E. Wilmerding, Esq.,) to a private family; rent low. Will not be let for boarding purposes. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11, and Broadway and 46th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood near Madison-square. For terms and permits to see the house, apply at No. 121 Broad-st., up stairs, at 10 A. M., or 4 P. M.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE FULLY furnished four-story, brown-stone house, No. 195 West 28th-st.; has all improvements, and furniture nearly new. Inquire of PLATT ADAMS, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; 3-story, high stoop; rent $75 a month; unfurnished, $850.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, the second floor of a house betweet 18th and and 26th sts., bounded by Broadway and 3d-av., or on Lexington-av., between 24th and 28th sts. Gas and water indispensable. Rent moderate. Possession 1st of May. Address D. CONNOR, No. 148 3d-av.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE FROM THE 1st of May next a first-class house with all the modern improvements. New house preferred. Location between 28th and 50th sts., 3d and 8th avs. Rent not to exceed $600. Address H. C. E., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEW HOUSE WELL LOCATED in this City, and worth about $10,000, for which will be given sixteen acres at Mount Vernon, N. Y., valued at $4,500, and balance in cash. Principals only may communicate, in writing, with R. B., No. 33 Wall-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A second floor and basement in a modern-built house, between 4th and 18th sts., and 2d and 4th avs.; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, D. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR a small family, at a moderate rent, easy of access to the City; location healthy; or board at a reasonable rate for the Summer, in some private family, near the City. Address S. M. F., No. 43 St. Mark's-place.

A COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—NEAR ORange or West Bloomfield, with from three to five acres of land, about a mile from the dépôt. Price not to be over $4,000. Address, with full description, R. S. CUSHMAN, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country for the Summer season; to be within two hours' ride of New-York. Address Box No. 1,957 Post-office, stating terms and full particulars.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, March 11, 1862. }

WANTED, AT SHIP ISLAND, MISS., two light-draft steamers, suited for towing boats.

Proposals, stating terms and times at which they will be delivered at Ship Island, with descriptions of the boats offered, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General until the 21st of March.

Proposals should be enveloped and indorsed "Proposals for Steamboats for Ship Island," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 95 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $943,178.
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST
MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS,
ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.
No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to	$1,065,960
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862	101,850
Total Profits for 7 years	$1,167,810
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash	402,610
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862	$765,200

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,
A. C. Richards,
Sheppard Gandy,
W. M. Richards,
G. D. H. Gillespie,
C. E. Milnor,
Martin Bates, Jr.,
Fred'k B. Betts,
Moses A. Hoppock,
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,
W. H. Mellen,
William Leconey,
B. W. Bull,
C. Hadden,
L. P. Morton,
F. W. Meyer,
John B. Arthur,
J. K. Myers,
A. Wesson,
William Kent,
David P. Morgan,
Byron Sherman.
Jehial Read,
John A. Bartow,
A. S. Barnes,
J. E. Hanford,
Alex. M. Earle,
H. L. Atherton,
John A. Hadden,
Geo. C. Wetmore,
P. H. Vandervoort.
Josiah M. Fiske,

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HARVEY FISK, { LATE PAYING TELLER BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
A. S. HATCH, { LATE CASHIER OF THE BANK OF JERSEY CITY.

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, TREASURY NOTES AND COIN.

All classes of Government Securities, and other Stocks and Bonds, bought and sold on commission.

Collections made on all accessible points, with prompt returns.

A full assortment of
7-30 TREASURY NOTES
constantly on hand. Deposits received, and the interests of dealers and correspondents carefully consulted.

We refer, by special permission, to
HON. EDWARD HAIGHT, M. C., PRESIDENT OF BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
HON. JOHN CASSEDY, PRESIDENT BANK OF JERSEY CITY.
HON. JOHN J. CISCO. ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.
GEORGE ELLIS, ESQ., CASHIER BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
PAUL SPOFFORD, ESQ., SPOFFORD & TILESTON.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 BROADWAY.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST., Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY STOCK.

FOR SALE, 40 SHARES OF THE ABOVE STOCK, in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply to E. R. KELLOGG,
No. 90 Beaver-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., }
New-York, March 1, 1862. }

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City.
J. W. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., }
No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.,) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—A. S. FOSTER, BANKER, HAS REmoved his office from No. 267 Pearl-st. to No. 84 Nassau-st., near Fulton, where banking, exchange and collecting will be continued. Uncurrent money, gold and silver, bought and sold.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

7.30 UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.—The Coupon and Registered Bonds, and gold and silver bought and sold, at the best rates, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

WANTED TO LOAN—$8,000 ON TWO FIRST-class Mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

ATLANTIC, UNION, PACIFIC AND COMMERCIAL Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER AND TRUCK-raiser, to work a place containing seventeen acres on shares. There is a small house and barn, entirely new, with covered manure-pit upon the place, which is two hours by steamboat from the New-York markets, and within half a mile of a village where most of the truck could be sold. The ground, sandy and loam, was highly manured last year, and there is now upon it about sixty double-team loads ready for use. None but a responsible man, with good recommendations, need apply, by letter or in person, to F. S. CONOVER, South Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN MERCER COUNty, N. J.—one of 130 acres of fine land, all tillable except 5 acres woodland, one mile from Clarksville dépôt, two miles from Princeton, and forty-five miles from New-York; house handsomely situated, nearly new, large and convenient; two tenant-houses; barn 30x50 feet, stable, &c.; fruit in abundance;—one of 91 acres, half a mile from Kingston dépôt, 12 acres of woodland; land well fenced and in good condition, with plenty of fruits and of different varieties: fair buildings. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY.—A valuable farm, within 22 miles of the City by rail, two miles from dépôt, containing 143 acres in a high state of cultivation, good buildings, well fenced, and in a healthy neighborhood. For further particulars apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

2,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LAND for sale in quantities to suit, including several farms in high state of cultivation; good buildings and fences; suitable for farming or trucking; conveniently and pleasantly situated on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 45 miles from New-York. For particulars, apply to JAMES BUCKELEW, Jamesburgh, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 34 ACRES, 1½ MILES from Oyster Bay, L. I. The buildings are in good order, and consist of cottage, with nine rooms; barn, 18x36; carriage-house, 18x24; granery, 12x13; poultry-house, 9x37; good well and cistern. Price, $3,000. Apply to the owner, J. MONILOWS, Hotel at Oyster Bay.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—NEAR Princeton, N. J., ten minutes' walk from Railroad dépôt and canal steamboat landing; 150 acres, 15 acres white oak; a rich loam, large dwelling, new extensive outbuildings, tenant-house, fruit, ornamental trees, excellent water. Address A. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FARM TO LET OR EXCHANGE.—ONE hour by rail; fare, 8 cents; one quarter of an hour from dépôt; churches, schools and stores; suitable for a dairy of 50 cows; good buildings, fence and land; 125 acres. Inquire of Dr. DERICK, No. 407 4th-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—$5 PER ACRE—WOOD, water, prairie, for cattle or grain, a bargain. Land at $2. All in Wisconsin, near villages, rich soil; inducements to a colony; part in exchange; selected in person.
WALTER W. WETMORE, No. 8 Gold-st.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED TO RENT, BY A practical farmer, a good farm of from 40 to 100 acres, within marketable distance of New-York City, with buildings and all necessary stock and implements, at a fair rent. Address, for one week, J. V., Box 134 *Times* Office.

FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTed, in exchange for a full-sized dwelling-house in 16th-st., near Union-square. Address, with full particulars, C. ENGMANN, Box No. 1,394 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.—NIBLO'S SALOON.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Seats can be secured, without extra charge, at Beer & Schirmer's, successors of Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, Wall-st.

MR. J. GRAU begs to announce that MR. GOTTSCHALK, after a series of eminently triumphant concerts in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, will give
ONE GRAND EVENING CONCERT IN NEW-YORK,
ON MONDAY, March 17,
being the thirteenth of
MR. GOTTSCHALK'S
SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

MR. GOTTSCHALK will perform several of his best compositions, and will enjoy the coöperation of
Mdlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor MANCUSI, Signor SUSINI.

GOTTSCHALK'S MATINEES D'INSTRUCTION
AT IRVING HALL.

Admission, $1. Seats will be secured without extra charge, for the first or any of the three matinées.

Tickets for Mr. Gottschalk's Matinées d'Instruction will be ready this morning, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

THE FIRST MATINEE D'INSTRUCTION
will take place at Irving Hall, on
TUESDAY MORNING, the 18th inst.,
At 1 o'clock, doors open at 12,

When Mr. Gottschalk will play upon instruments placed in the centre of the room, and so arranged as to be within the line of sight of all present. The special object of these entertainments, it will be remembered, is to present to the eye as well as the ear of the spectator the method by which modern effects are produced on the piano-forte. The arrangement of seats to effect this object necessarily involves a considerable sacrifice of space; and as, in addition to this, it is desirable that only a limited number should attend, so that there may be ample accommodation and perfect accessibility to enable Mr. Gottschalk to converse with those present, and explain what they may desire to have made clear to them, it has been determined that under no circumstances will more tickets be issued or persons admitted than can comfortably surround the pianos.

NO OTHER ARTISTS
will take part on these occasions. The greatest care will be exercised to make the Matinées as social and communicative as possible, so that they may be a source of real
AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that he will give a short season of Italian Opera, commencing
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 18TH INST.,
on which occasion he will have the honor of producing, with peculiar scenic effects and unusual care, Verdi's celebrated opera of
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

The last scene of this work is the golden opportunity of European managements, and by its brilliancy always contributes materially to the enjoyment of the evening. Mr. GRAU has much pleasure in announcing that the Masquerade will be unusually spirited, and will introduce a number of new dresses, dominoes, &c., never before seen on an American stage. He is happy to be able to add that he has effected an engagement with the brilliant Spanish danseuse,

SENORITA CUBAS,
who, with Señor XIMINES and a powerful corps de ballet, will introduce in the Masquerade Ball
A GRAND TERPSICHOREAN DIVERTISSEMENT.
Miss KELLOGG, Miss HINKLEY, Mme. SRRAKOSCH,
BRIGNOLI, MANCUSI, BARILI
and others, in their respective rôles.

In the course of the ball a new Waltz, composed expressly for this occasion by Sig. BRIGNOLI, will be danced by all danseuses and corps de ballet.

On THURSDAY, the 20th, will be produced for the first time in several seasons, and with a complete mise-en-scene, Auber's chef d'œuvre
MASANIELLO,
SENORITA CUBAS
will appear for the first time in the great rôle of "Fenella."

On Friday, 21st, a Grand Opera night; on Saturday, 22d, Grand Gala Matinée.

Mme. DELUSAN'S début MONDAY, March 24.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers, E. L. Davenport, H. C. Jarret and W. Wheatley.
Fourth week of those popular artists,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. COLLINS.
TWENTY-THIRD NIGHT OF THE
GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
OR
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
THIS FRIDAY AND EVERY NIGHT.
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

MYLES NA COPPALEEN, with songs	Mr. J. COLLINS
EILY O'CONNER....with songs	Mrs. JOHN WOOD

The play is produced with
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
And a magnificent cast of characters.

Previous to the Drama, Buckstone's farce, (received on Wednesday last by a crowded house with great applause,) entitled
MISCHIEF MAKING.

Madame Manette	Mrs. John Wood

With a new medley song entitled "All Nations," and the popular Union song of
HOW ARE YOU, BILLY PATTERSON?

Admission	50c.
Secured Parquette Stalls	75c.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.)	25c.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ precisely.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,) March 14.
First appearance in two years of the renowned American actress,
MATILDA HERON,
in a
New and Original Home Play,
entitled
THE BELLE OF THE SEASON.

which has been written by herself, and which, wherever it has been played, has been acknowledged as a most beautiful and touching picture of American domestic life.

To render the play in the most perfect form possible, an engagement has been entered into with the distinguished comedienne of the Boston and Philadelphia theatres, Mrs. Gladstone, who will make her first appearance in New-York on this occasion.

The piece will be presented with

New Scenery	by Mr. Thorne
New Mechanical Effects	by Mr. Wilson

New and Beautiful Furniture,
presenting a superb *mise en* scene.

The scenery will embrace:
ACT 1—Fashionable millinery establishment.
ACT 2—Mrs. Upperton's Boudoir.
ACT 3—The Home of the Student.
ACT 4—
THE FALLS OF NIAGARA,
as viewed from the ball-room of the American Hotel.
ACT 5—Drawing-room of Florence, Fifth-avenue.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S.

FRIDAY,
Will be acted Tobin's five-act Comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.

Rolando	Mr. Lester Wallack
Jacques	Mr. Blake
Duke Aranza	Mr. C. Fisher
Count Montalban	Mr. Reynolds
Lampedo	Mr. Young
Balthazar	Mr. Norton
Lopez	Mr. George Holland
Campillo	Mr. Browne
Omeda	Mr. Parsloe
Juliana	Mrs. Hoey
Volante	Miss Mary Gannon
Zameda	Miss M. Henriques
Hostess	Mrs. John Sefton

SATURDAY,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
MONDAY,
LOVE CHASE,
With new scenery, costumes and appointments, and an immense cast, in which
MR. MARK SMITH
will be included, his first appearance here.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTIETH SEASON, 1861-1862.—The public rehearsal (No. 12) will take place at Irving Hall on SATURDAY MORNING, March 15, at 10 o'clock. Extra tickets 50 cents each.

The fourth Concert will take place at Irving Hall on SATURDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion will be performed Orchestral pieces: Bethoven's "Sinfonia Ervica," No. 3, in E flat; Overture, "Der Vampyr," by Marschner and Deux Morceaux Symphoniques; pour Orchestra et Piano, by Robert Goldbeck, under the direction of THEO. EISFELD. Solo Performers, Miss LUDECUS (Soprano,) and P. ELTY (Bassoon.) Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. The Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Extra subscribers tickets, $1 each, for sale at the usual places. No more tickets will be issued than the hall contains seats. By order.
J. G. BEISHEIM, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, can be had with good board on moderate terms, in a family where there are but few boarders; about three minutes' walk from 3d or 4th av. cars. Apply to Mrs. SUTTON, at the second brick house west of 4th-av., in 87th-st., Yorkville.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT FRONT parlor on the second floor, with bedroom adjoining, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a small family, as two other rooms can be added, if desired. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms, on the second floor, may be engaged after the 26th of April; also, suites on the third floor after 1st of May, in a private family. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—THE subscriber has rooms for two or three families; be ready on or after 1st of April; situate on Walnut Hill; surrounded by lawn of 6 acres, covered with plenty of fruit and shade; 15 minutes' walk east of dépôt; fine river view; stable room for horses and carriage. Address No. 394 Hudson-st., or D. BISHOP, Yonkers.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 29th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON THE SECond floor to let, with board, in a private family; hot and cold water, bath room, &c., on same floor; also, back parlor. Address Box No. 2,406 Post-office, or apply at No. 199 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, and in a pleasant location, to let, with partial board, if desired, in a private family, who do not intend moving in May. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, with board; also single rooms, in the first class house No. 26 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR MAN, WIFE, CHILD and maid, at Harlem or Tarrytown. Address A. P. C., No. 248 Madison-av.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, ON the fourth floor of No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. References exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COMMODORE NUTT ON SKATES!
COMMODORE NUTT ON SKATES!
COMMODORE NUTT ON SKATES!

The little Commodore has been presented with a beautiful pair of Shaler's Patent Parlor Skates, by O. M. Van [illegible] Esq., made expressly for him, four inches long, on which he is perfectly at home, and may be seen every day and evening
SKATING ABOUT THE MUSEUM,
with all the ease and grace of an old experienced skater. He will also appear in all his other performances, Songs, Dances,
GRECIAN STATUES, &c., &c.

THE GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS! WHALE! SEA LION! WHAT IS IT? MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON! SEAL! HAPPY FAMILY! MONSTER SERPENTS! GRAND COSMORAMA! AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES! are also to be seen.

☞ The NEW FAIRY SPECTACLE, Sadak and Kalasrade, from the Arabian Nights, is presented in the Lecture Room every AFTERNOON and EVENING. It beats the world as a spectacular drama!

☞ Never before was half so much expense risked, nor half so much extraordinary and truly valuable novelty exhibited for only 25 cents, hence there can be NO FREE ADMISSIONS.

Admission to all, only 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. Walles
The Macarthy	Mr. Walles

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 14 and 15.
AN INCOMPARABLE COMPANY,
CONSISTING OF 15 PERFORMERS.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY,
GEORGE CHRISTY and ARLINGTON in new acts.
JAPANESE TOMMY EVERY EVENING.
Admittance, 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL,

NO. 720 BROADWAY.
SIXTH MONTH OF CAPT. WILLIAMS'
SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.
EVERY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons at 3 o'clock
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

MILLS & MOLLENHAUER'S

CLASSICAL SOIREES.
THIRD SOIREE,
At Dodworth's Saloon, (opposite 11th-st.,) Broadway.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 14, 1862.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES.

AGASSIZ LECTURES.

A Course of Six
POPULAR LECTURES ON NATURAL
HISTORY, WILL BE DELIVERED BY
PROF. AGASSIZ, AT IRVING HALL.

On the EVENINGS of MONDAY, Feb. 17 and 24, and FRIDAY, March 7, 14, 21 and 28, at 8 P. M. Tickets for the course, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the principal book-stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.—The Ninth Lecture of Judge MOTT will be delivered in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 P. M. Admission free. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Sec'y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IN PARTITION.—SARAH E. CLAYTON, by her next friend, THOMAS E. [illegible] ANN YARRINGTON, GEORGE DAVIDSON, RO[illegible] T. DAVIDSON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, GE[illegible] A. DAVIDSON, JACOB T. DAVIDSON, RAL[illegible] CRANDALL and ANN E. CRANDALL, his wi[illegible] pursuance of the judgment entered in this action on the sixth day of January, 1862, the undersigned Referee [illegible] pointed by the Court, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1862, at [illegible] o'clock noon of that day, by A. J. BLEECKER, S[illegible] CO., Auctioneers, the premises mentioned in the judgment, and therein described as follows, that is [illegible]

First—All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of [illegible] with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, and taken together, bounded and described [illegible] lows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mott-street with the southerly side of Grand-street; running thence southerly along Mott-street eighty feet; thence easterly along [illegible] now or formerly of Charles Mooney forty-seven feet and one inch; thence northerly parallel with Mott-street along land now or late of Stephen Van Rensselaer eighty feet to the southerly side of Grand-street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Grand-street forty-seven feet and one inch to the point of beginning, be the [illegible] mensions more or less; the property above intended [illegible] described being the premises now known as and [illegible] numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred [illegible] forty-two (142) Mott street, and two hundred and [illegible] and two hundred and seven (207) Grand-street, in the [illegible] of New-York.

Second—All those four lots of land in said City, [illegible] together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the westerly [illegible] the Tenth-avenue; thence running southerly [illegible] with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet and four inches [illegible] or less; thence westerly one hundred feet; thence [illegible] erly one hundred feet and four inches, more or less [illegible] southerly side of Forty-sixth-street; thence easterly [illegible] hundred feet to the point of beginning; being [illegible] as and by the numbers 330, 332, 334 and 336 [illegible] sixth-street in the City of New-York.

Third—All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, in said City, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and three feet and seven inches southerly from the southwest corner of the Bowery and Broome-street; running thence westerly ninety-five feet; thence southerly twenty-six feet and one inch; thence easterly ninety-eight feet to the westerly line of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly line of the Bowery twenty-six feet and ten inches to the place of beginning; the lot above intended to be described being now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty and a half (140½) Bowery, in the City of New-York.

Fourth—All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Elizabeth-street, distant one hundred and sixteen feet and six inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets; thence easterly one hundred and four feet and nine inches; thence southerly twenty-five feet and seven inches; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and nine inches to the easterly line of Elizabeth-street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Elizabeth-street, twenty six feet and four inches to the place of beginning; the premises above intended to be described being now known as number one hundred and fourteen (114) Elizabeth-street, in the City of New-York; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—New-York, Jan. 29, 1862.
R. EMMET, Referee.
ALBERT CARDOZO, Attorney for Plaintiff.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the name and firm of HALSEY & WASHBURN is this day dissolved, the time of limitation having expired; either party signing the name of the firm in liquidation.
STEPHEN R. HALSEY,
STEPHEN F. WASHBURN.
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business of freighting grain, &c., between Albany and New-York. Barges and office at Bulkhead, foot of Charlton-st., North River.
S. R. HALSEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing, under the name and firm of McKENZIE & O'HARA, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Alexander McKenzie is hereby authorized to collect all debts and claims due the said firm, and to sign the partnership name in liquidation. ALEX. McKENZIE,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. CHAS. H. O'HARA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue the business of plumbing and gas-fitting, at the former place of business of McKENZIE & O'HARA, corner of Fourth and Greene sts., in the City of New-York.
ALEX. McKENZIE.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1862.
HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE,
FRED. GERKER. HENRY JORDON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of CLARENDON BROTHERS, Newburgh, N. Y., and CLARENDON BROTHERS, Whitehall, N. Y., is dissolved by mutual consent. M. E. Clarendon will continue the business at Newburgh, and Wm. Clarendon and C. H. Clarendon will continue the business at Whitehall, under the style of
Feb. 1, 1862. CLARENDON BROTHERS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FREDRICKS & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. S. J. HALLETT will continue the business at No. 138 Bowery, and is alone authorized to collect all debts due the late firm, and will pay all claims against it. L. D. FREDRICKS,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1862. S. J. HALLETT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

give some idea of the picture the Junction presented on the occasion of our visit.

From an old Irish couple whom I found living in a log hut, and who professed themselves "Union," every inch, I gathered some information relative to the retreat of the rebels, that has every appearance of being authentic. The last of the rebels left on Monday morning at about 11 A. M., firing the buildings just previous to departure. But the movement had been in progress for some days, and cars laden with provisions and munitions of war were kept whirling into the interior, trains running constantly both day and night. They got intelligence of our advance on Friday of last week, though they had anticipated it for some time. It would seem that they commenced proceedings leisurely, but were obliged to so hasten the end as to leave them incomplete. At no time during the last Winter, said our informants, have the rebels had more than 38,000 men behind these works. From the columns of smoke that rolled up in the rear of their retreat, it is evident they fired the several railroad bridges between the Junction and the mountains, as they went along. C. H. W.

THE EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER.

Retreat of the Rebels on the Strasburgh Road.

Welcome of Our Troops by the Citizens of Winchester.

WINCHESTER, VA., Wednesday, March 12—9 P. M.

Gen. JACKSON's forces left here last night, on the Strasburgh road. The forces of Gens. HAMILTON and WILLIAMS are just entering the town. Company A, of the Wisconsin Third, Capt. BERTRAM, and a Company of the Connecticut Fifth, followed by Capt. COLE's company from Maryland, and a squadron of the Michigan Cavalry, were the first to enter the town. We encountered a strong fort, one mile out, which was evacuated by Gen. JACKSON last night.

The people generally are intensely delighted at our presence, and hail it as the harbinger of peace and future prosperity.

The regiments, as they pass along, are cheered and greeted from the houses of the citizens, and the cheers are responded to by our officers and men.

The other column of Gen. BANKS' Division, which will approach by the Berryville route, have not yet arrived.

Not a shot has been fired.

Yesterday the rebels arrested 80 of the most prominent Unionists and sent them to Richmond.

Gen. JACKSON's force yesterday consisted of LORING's Brigade, several field batteries, and 300 of ASHBY's Cavalry, about 4,000 in all. They commenced evacuating the place about sunset last night. The cavalry were the last to leave, and they departed just before we entered the town.

It is represented that there is a large secession force at Strasburgh, and that they intend to make a stand there.

Owing to the state of affairs at Manassas, it is believed that Gen. JACKSON will make his way up the Shenandoah Valley to the Virginia Central Railroad, and thence to Richmond.

Prominent Secessionists here say that the rebel forces will make a stand at Gordonsville, and have fortified it to a great extent.

Several prisoners and a small amount of ammunition are all the seizures we have made.

It is represented by the resident friends of the Union that two-thirds of the population of this town and county are loyal to our Government, but have been compelled to succumb to the secession pressure, so far as the expression of opinion was concerned.

There have been no Richmond papers received here for a week, and the citizens are entirely ignorant of the thrilling events which have transpired within that period.

Coffee sells at 75 cents to $1 a pound; sugar 25 to 37 cents, and calico 50 cents. Other articles are more abundant.

Whisky is selling at $2 a pint, and other liquors in the same proportion.

WINCHESTER, Wednesday, March 12—8 P. M.

This afternoon a squadron of the Michigan Cavalry pursued ASHBY's Cavalry several miles. A skirmish ensued nine miles hence on the Strasburgh road. The Michiganders took six prisoners, including Second Lieut. MURRAY, of ASHBY's corps.

When the rebel JACKSON evacuated this town he left unmolested the railroad and rolling stock, consisting of five locomotives, four passenger cars, and fourteen freight cars.

A train for Harper's Ferry will start early in the morning to obtain commissary supplies. The telegraph line to this place has just been completed, making complete connections to all points.

A number of deserters have given themselves up.

The advance this morning was planned and led by senior Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON, with the impression that our approach would be strongly resisted, and it would have proved eminently successful against JACKSON's resistance.

Yesterday Col. MIX, of the Van Alen Cavalry, with a squadron, pounced upon a party of rebel cavalry four miles west of Berryville, while they were breakfasting, wounding three and took them prisoners.

WINCHESTER, Thursday, March 13—Noon.

Heavy explosions were heard here at 10 o'clock last night from the direction of Strasburgh, which are believed to have been caused by the enemy blowing up the stone-arched bridge over Cedar Creek to prevent our pursuit of JACKSON.

The skirmish last night on the Strasburgh road was led by Major MIX, of the Van Allen Cavalry. He pursued ASHBY's flying scouts until he came upon their main body, taking prisoners as before stated. The rebel Lieut. MURRAY is a Baltimorean.

Last night was acknowledged by secession ladies to have been the most quiet for six months. Several thousand soldiers were in town, and the remark was added, "No wonder your arms are victorious, from the excellent discipline of your troops."

Col. LEONARD, of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, has been detailed for Provost duty, by order of Gen. HAMILTON, Military Commander. Among the distinguished persons here, is Mrs. DANDBRIDGE, late Mrs. BLISS, daughter of the late President TAYLOR. Her husband is an officer in the rebel service.

Col. FAUNTLEROY, late of the National army, but now a Brigadier-General of the rebel Virginia troops, effected his escape hence on Tuesday, on our approach.

Two locomotives, surmounting the Stars and Stripes, with a long train of cars, started for Harper's Ferry at 9 o'clock this morning. It conveyed a large military mail.

The Michigan cavalry scout last night failed to overtake ASHBY's retreating regiment on the Strasburgh Road. It is believed he rejoined JACKSON at Strasburgh. A few of his scouts may yet remain this side of Cedar Creek.

The Hawkins Zouaves at the Battle of Roanoke Island.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 13.

In many of the correspondents' reports of the engagement at Roanoke, nearly all the credit was given to the Hawkins Zouaves. They are, of course, entitled to their share; but a letter from an officer in the engagement states it was the flanking (Massachusetts) regiments that caused the sudden retreat of the rebels from their stronghold, and the fort was entirely empty when the Hawkins Zouaves made their grand charge.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA

The Policy of the Rebel Retreat from Manassas.

Gov. Letcher Calls Out the Militia of the State.

Rebel Official and Unofficial Reports of the Naval Battle in Hampton Roads.

Floyd's Official Report of the Battle of Fort Donelson.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE ON FLOYD.

We have received the Richmond *Examiner* and *Dispatch* of the 11th and 12th inst., and the Norfolk *Day Book* of the 12th, from which we make a variety of highly interesting and important extracts regarding recent events. They will be found below.

THE REBEL RETREAT FROM THE POTOMAC EXPLAINED.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 11.

The most important movements that ever occurred on this Continent are now going on before our eyes. The brilliant and astonishing success of the *Virginia*, in the waters of Hampton Roads, opens a new chapter in naval warfare, and marks a new era in the struggle which the South is engaged in. The grand movement of the army of the Potomac, in *withdrawing from its offensive line on the river of that name, and assuming a defensive one on the line of the Rappahannock and Rapidan*, places a new complexion on the entire war in Virginia.

The policy of this change of position with reference to the intended attack of the enemy is obvious. The Potomac was the proper base for offensive operations against Maryland and Washington City; but as a line of defence for Richmond, or for general resistance, it is the most dangerous that could be held. The line upon which the army under Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON is now falling back is in the nature of the arc of a circle, of which Richmond is the centre. The enemy is put to the necessity of marching a considerable distance inland before engaging our forces. If defeated in general engagement, he can scarcely escape annihilation; for he will then be too far from the Potomac and from Washington City to reach safety by a few hours' flight like that he made after the battle of Manassas. If, on the contrary, he should be successful in his encounter with our forces, he could not take advantage of his victory on account of the delay necessary to bring up his supplies from the distant Potomac.

Whoever will take the trouble to examine the map of Virginia will find that our line of defence, as now adopted, stretches from the Rappahannock, by a grand circle, to Cumberland Gap, in the extreme southwestern corner of the State; embracing the Central and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroads, the chief cities of Virginia, the valley of the James, with its canal and railroads, within the circumference. It will be seen, too, that this is purely a line of defence, assumed now as a necessity, in view of the great force which we have, by our supine policy for six months, permitted the enemy to marshal and put in position without disturbance, and at his leisure and pleasure.

It is distressing to give up so large a portion of Virginia, even for a season, to the domination of the foe, *but the measure has become a strategic necessity*, and is now the surest means of defeating the grand projects of the enemy, and insuring the success of our cause. The surprise he will receive from the magnificent naval occurrences in Hampton Roads, and from the judicious movements of our army, which has so long been threatening him before Washington, will be very great. *Mere delay is ruin to him*, and considerable delay in the execution of his programme is now inevitable.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

The President of the Confederate States has called for 40,000 additional troops from Virginia. This call affirms that "the exigencies of the public service require, in order to repel the invasion of Virginia, that her sons be called out in her defence more speedily than can be done under the operation of the law recently enacted by her Legislature." No call like this has ever yet been made upon the State in vain. Every nerve must be strung. Every son of Virginia must respond with an ardent zeal to defend the Commonwealth. Those subject to military duty are alone required to perform this service, but gallant volunteers who come with the will to do or die for this great cause will be given a place in our ranks. This war has attained a point which requires brave men and true patriots to leave their homes and grapple sternly with the foe. *We will not tamely submit to degradation or slavery.* We will have Virginia independent, and all our liberties maintained, or perish in the attempt to secure them.

Therefore, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by virtue of authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, *do hereby require the militia and the volunteers of the respective counties and cities* named in the schedule hereto annexed, to repair forthwith to the respective places assigned them without waiting for further orders. Move at once to the places designated.

Commandants of regiments and companies will immediately cause their commands to be summoned, employing expresses where necessary, and when assembled order them with expedition to the nearest railroad line, and thence to the rendezvous and report to the General in command. Regiments will there be consolidated and formed into ten companies to a regiment, with one hundred men to each company.

Field and company officers sufficient for the force that may be assembled will be assigned according to rank, and junior officers who have no commands will be considered supernumerary, and be returned to the ranks. Officers in command of detachments *en route* to places of rendezvous will cause the necessary supplies for their commands to be furnished, giving to the persons furnishing them certificates of indebtedness, which will be paid by the Auditing Board at Richmond.

Every private having a serviceable firearm of any description in his possession, or who can procure one from a neighbor not able to perform duty, will carry it with him. If lost, the arms will be paid for by the State. Those who have no arms will be provided with them at the respective rendezvous.

The loyal citizens of the West and Northwest, in counties not herein named, are earnestly invoked to form guerrilla companies and strike, when least expected, once more for the State that gave them birth. With stern resolve and manly courage uphold the flag and the untarnished fame of the Old Dominion. Scorn the misrule of traitors who, with usurped authority, are desecrating our soil with a pollution worse than that of the direst enemy, and execute vengeance upon the foe, who acknowledges and sustains their treason.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the 10th day of March, 1862, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Commonwealth. JOHN LETCHER.

Following the proclamation is a list of the places of rendezvous for the different counties of the State. There are five places altogether: *Winchester, Manassas*, Fredericksburgh, Norfolk and Williamsburgh. Two of these points, it will be noticed, are now in possession of the National forces, though it was day before yesterday that the Virginia rebels were ordered to rendezvous there by their Governor.

On the above proclamation the Richmond *Examiner* makes the following remarks:

"Yesterday, the stupendous proclamation of JOHN LETCHER startled the people of this State as if the earth had opened under their feet. Declaring that the President had called on the Commonwealth for 40,000 'additional troops,' he orders, not 40,000, but the entire male population of Virginia, between the ages of 18 and 45, to get up 'immediately' and march out into the fields, without food, without arms, without tents, not to be subjected to a draft, but to do service in a body during the war.

This is the 'call' of which LETCHER speaks. The Legislature passed a law for a draft at the present time to meet this call; LETCHER neglected to execute the law; the Legislature called him to account for it; and he wreaks his vengeance on the whole population of the State, by ordering them, without the warning of a day, without preparation or provision, to go and lie down together in the open fields:

Real madness or much whisky may have their parts in this sudden overturn of a whole society; but above and through them both this purpose is clearly evident: to produce as much confusion and embarrassment as possible, to render the public defence an odious service, to distress the people in the utmost extent, to harass and annoy all classes, till the war for our independence becomes an unendurable curse.

The question comes up to every mind, what are we to do? We would willingly give a hopeful or consolatory answer if we knew one, but there is none to give.

Alas, poor people! Between LINCOLN without and LETCHER within your case is indeed a sad one. Unless the Confederate Government can interfere for your protection, then put your trust in God, for there is no other friend for you.

In another article the same paper says:

"The Confederate States Government, we trust, will put a hole in JOHN LETCHER's drum before his overdone patriotic proclamations have effected that amount of popular discontent with the war which he is evidently bent upon exciting, and have culminated in the exploit of dragging off the entire white male population of Richmond like droves of free negroes, with nothing more formidable or useful in their hands than shovels and tin cups."

THE NAVAL BATTLE IN HAMPTON ROADS.

OFFICIAL REBEL REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

In the rebel Congress, on the 10th inst., the following communication was received from the rebel Executive, in response to the resolution of Mr. LYONS calling for the report of the naval battle in Hampton Roads. It may be proper to say that the *Virginia* is the rebel name of the *Merrimac*:

C. S. STEAM BATTERY VIRGINIA,
OFF SEWELL'S POINT, March 8, 1862.

FLAG-OFFICER: In consequence of the wound of Flag-Officer BUCHANAN, it becomes my duty to report that the *Virginia* left the Yard this morning at 11 o'clock A. M., steamed down the river past our batteries, and over to Newport's News, where we engaged the frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress* and the batteries ashore, and also two large steam-frigates, supposed to be the *Minnesota* and *Roanoke*, and a sailing frigate, and several small steamers armed with heavy rifled guns. We sunk the *Cumberland*, drove the *Congress* ashore, where she hauled down her colors and hoisted the white flag; but she fired upon us with the white flag flying, wounding Lieut. MINOR and some of our men. We again opened fire upon her, and she is now in flames. The shoal water prevented our reaching the other frigates. This, with approaching night, we think, saved them from destruction. Our loss is two killed and eight wounded. Two of our guns have the muzzles shot off; the prow was twisted, and armor somewhat damaged; the anchor and all flag-staffs shot away, and smoke-stack and steam-pipe were riddled. The bearing of officers and men was all that could be wished, and in fact it could not have been otherwise, after the noble and daring conduct of the Flag-Officer, whose wound is deeply regretted by all on board, who would kindly have sacrificed themselves in order to save him. We were accompanied from the yard by the *Beaufort*, Lieut. PARKER, and *Raleigh*, Lieut. ALEXANDER, and as soon as it was discovered up the James River that the action had commenced, we were joined by the *Patrick Henry*, Commander TUCKER, the *Jamestown*, Lieut. BARNEY, and the *Teaser*, Lieut. WEBB, all of which were actively engaged, and rendered very efficient service. Inclosed I send the surgeons' report of the casualties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CATESBY AP. R. JONES,
Ex. and Ord. Officer.

Flag-Officer F. FORREST.

THE GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

From the Norfolk Day Book of the 10th.

On the morning of the 8th, the steam-frigate *Virginia*, Flag-Officer FRANKLIN BUCHANAN commanding, left her moorings at the Dock-yard, and, attended by the steamtugs *Beaufort*, Lieut. Commanding PARKER, and the *Raleigh*, Lieut. Commanding ALEXANDER, steamed down the harbor.

It was a gallant sight to see the iron-clad leviathan gliding noiselessly through the water, flying the red pennon of her commander at the fore flag-staff, and the gay Confederate ensign aft.

Not the least impressive thought which she suggested was that her gallant crew, under a commander and officers worthy to direct their destiny and defend the flag she bore, went thus boldly with smiles and huzzas to solve a new problem in maritime warfare—to make the "trial trip" of the *Virginia*, the trial of battle!

Nor could any man behold the little tugs, with their gay ensigns at peak and mast-head, their battle-flags set, steaming in her wake, without an emotion of admiration for the brave men they thus bore, and a prayer for their deliverance.

In the wake of all came the Port Admiral, with a staff of naval officers.

Thus down the harbor, past the wharves, thronged with eager citizens, past the batteries, whose parapets were dark with soldiers, steamed the squadron.

Through the two barricades and then the *Virginia* put her helm a-starboard, and took the South Channel.

Meantime, the morning was still as that of a Sabbath. The two frigates lay with their boats at the booms and wash clothes in the rigging. Did they see the long, dark hull? Had they made her out? Was it ignorance, apathy or composure? These were the questions we discussed as we steamed across the flats to the south of the frigate, with the two gallant little gunboats well on our starboard beam heading up for the enemy. Our doubts were solved by the heavy boom of a gun from beyond Sewall's Point. The reverberation rolled across the sun-lit water and died away, but still the clothes hung in the rigging, still the boats lay at the booms. Another gun (twenty minutes past one) broke on the air, and a tug started from Newport's News, while at the same time two others left Old Point, taking the channel inside Hampton bar. Steadily, with a grim and ominous silence, the *Virginia* glides through the water, steadily and with defiant valor the *Beaufort* and *Raleigh* followed where she led. At 1:50 a rifle gun from one of these little vessels rang out, then a white puff from her consort. Still the clothes in the rigging, still the boats at the boom? Was this confidence? It could not be ignorance. Did it mean torpedoes, submarine batteries, infernal machines? The gunboats have fired again, and lo! here away to the eastward were the *Roanoke* and *Minnesota*, rising like prodigious castles above the placid water, the first under steam, the second in tow. Other puffs of smoke, other sharp reports from the gunboats, but the *Virginia* goes on steadily, silently to do her work. Now the in-shore frigate, the *Cumberland*, fires, now the *Virginia* close aboard, now Sewall's Point battery, now the *Minnesota*, now the *Roanoke*, now the air trembles with the cannonade. Now the *Virginia* delivers both broadsides, now she runs full against the *Cumberland's* starboard bow, now the smoke clears away and she appears to be heading up James River. This at 22 minutes to 2. The *Congress* now lets fall foretopsail and then the main, and so, with a tug alongside, starts down the north channel, where the *Minnesota* has grounded, and presently runs plump ashore. Meanwhile the *Virginia* opens upon the Yankee fort; slowly she steams back, and the *Cumberland*, sunk now to her white streak, opens upon her again. A gallant man fought that ship—a man worthy to have maintained a better cause. Gun after gun he fired; lower and lower sunk his ship; his last discharge comes from his pivot-gun, the ship lurches to starboard, now to port, his flag streams out wildly, and now the *Cumberland* goes down on her beam ends, at once a monument and an epitaph of the gallant men who fought her. The *Virginia* stops. Is she aground? And the gunboats? *Raleigh* and *Beaufort*! glorious PARKER! glorious ALEXANDER! there they are on the quarters of the *Congress* hammering away, and creeping up closer and closer all the time. At 10 minutes to 4 the *Congress* struck. PARKER hauled down the ensign, run up his own battle flag in its place; there the heroic TAYLOR, who fought the *Fanny* at Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City, got his wound—there the gallant young HUTTER fell, all shot by the dastards who fired from the ship and shore when the white flag was flying at the main and mizzen of the *Congress*!

Here, too, and in the same way, Flag-officer BUCHANAN, and Flag-Lieut. R. MINOR were wounded. Now, the James River gunboats, whose dark smoke had been seen against the blue distance ever since 3 o'clock, came dashing along past the shore batteries. TUCKER, the courtly and chivalrous, leading the van with the *Jamestown*, Lieut.-Commanding BARNEY, close aboard, and the little *Teaser*, Lieut. WEBB, in her wake, like a bowlegged bulldog in chase of the long, lean stag-hounds. It was a gallant dash, and once past the batteries, the two heavy vessels took position in line of battle, while the *Teaser* dashed at the *Minnesota*, looking no larger than a cock-boat. And right well she maintained the honor of her flag and the appropriateness of her name. Now the *Roanoke* puts her helm up and declines the battle. Now the *Virginia* is thundering away again. The *Teaser* is still closer in. We are closer in—sizz comes a shell ahead; presently another astern; finally a third, with a clear, sharp whizz, just over head, to the great delight of the Commodore, who appreciated the compliment of these good shots, which were the last of six directed shots at the *Harmony*. Now the schooner *Reindeer* comes foaming along, cut out from under the shore batteries; she reports, and is sent up in charge of Acting Master GIBBS. And next the gallant *Beaufort* runs down. PARKER steps and brings on board the great piece of bunting we saw hauled down just now. He brings also some thirty prisoners and some wounded men—men wounded under that white flag yonder desecrated by the Yankees. One of these lies stretched out, decently covered over, gasping his life on the deck—a Yankee shot through the head, all bloody and ghastly, killed by the inhuman fire of his own people. Another pale and stern, the Captain of the *Beaufort's* gun, lies there too, a noble specimen of a man, who has since gone where the weary are at rest. A gallant man, a brave seaman! We shake hands with PARKER, he gets back to his vessel slightly wounded, as is ALEXANDER also, and steams back gallantly to the fight. The *Patrick Henry*, the *Jamestown*, the *Teaser*, the *Beaufort*, the *Raleigh*, and the grand old *Virginia*, are all thundering away. We steam down and speak the first. We hear a report of casualties; we shake hands with friends; we shove off, cheer, and steam towards the Swash Channel. Presently, through the thickening gloom, we see a red glare; it grows larger, and brighter, and fuller, and redder. It creeps higher and higher, and now gun after gun booming on the still night, as the fire reaches them; the batteries of the *Congress* are discharged across the water in harmless thunder. It was a grand sight to see; and by the light of the burning ship we made our way back to Norfolk. At 11½ the act of retribution was complete, for at that hour, with a great noise, she blew up.

THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

Some detention occurred on board the *Virginia* on Sunday morning, we learn, or she would have commenced the engagement much earlier than 8½ o'clock; at which time she, together with the *Patrick Henry* and *Jamestown*, and our other gunboats, opened fire on the *Minnesota*, which still lies hard and fast aground. The tide being at the ebb, the *Virginia* did not take the channel where the *Minnesota* lay, probably for fear of grounding, but getting within a good range of her, she opened fire with terrible effect, completely riddling her, and rendering constant exertion at the pump necessary to prevent her from filling.

Early in the morning, the Ericsson Battery, now called the *Monitor*, was discovered off Newport's News Point, she having gone up there during the night. A sharp encounter soon took place between her and the *Virginia*, during which time they were frequently not more than 30 or 40 yards apart. Unfortunately, the *Virginia* ran aground and the *Ericsson* using her advantage, poured shot after shot into her, but without doing any serious damage. In a short while, however, the *Virginia* succeeded in getting off, and putting on full head of steam, ran her bow into the *Ericsson*, doing, as it is thought, great damage.

We are rejoiced to say that notwithstanding the firing was much heavier than on Saturday, there were no casualties on either of our vessels—not a man being in the least injured by shots from the enemy or otherwise.

Several of the enemy's gunboats being within range, they were favored with a shell or two from the *Virginia* with telling effect, and in every case disabling or sinking them. One of these laying alongside the *Minnesota* had a shell thrown aboard of her, which on bursting tore her asunder and sent her to the bottom.

Having completely riddled the *Minnesota*, and disabled the *St. Lawrence* and *Monitor*, besides, as stated above, destroying several of the enemy's gunboats—in a word, having accomplished all that they designed, and having no more material to work upon, our noble vessels left the scene of their triumphs and returned to the yard, where they await another opportunity of displaying their prowess.

THE BATTLE OF FORT DONELSON.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE THIEF FLOYD.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, Feb. 27, 1862.

GEN. A. S. JOHNSTON—*Sir*: Your order of the 12th of this month, transmitted to me by telegraph from Bowling Green to Cumberland City, reached me the same evening. It directed me to repair at once, with what force I could command, to the support of the garrison at Fort Donelson. I immediately prepared for my departure, and effected it in time to reach Fort Donelson the next morning, 13th, before daylight. Measures had been already taken by Brig.-Gen. PILLOW, then in command, to render our resistance to the attack of the enemy as effective as possible. He had, with activity and industry, pushed forward the defensive works toward completion. These defences consisted in an earthwork in Fort Donelson, in which were mounted guns of different calibre, to the number of thirteen; a field work, intended for the infantry supports, and constructed immediately behind the battery and upon the summit of the hill in rear. Sweeping away from this field work eastward, to the extent of nearly two miles in the windings, was a line of intrenchments, defended on the outside at some points with abatis. These intrenchments were occupied by the troops already there, and by the addition of those which came upon the field with me. The position of the "fort" which was established by the Tennessee authorities, was by no means commanding, nor was the least military significance attached to the position. The intrenchments, afterwards hastily made in many places, were injudiciously constructed because of the distance they were placed from the brow of the hill, subjecting the men to a heavy fire from the enemy's sharpshooters opposite, as they advanced to or retired from the intrenchments. Soon after my arrival the intrenchments were fully occupied from one end to the other, and just as the sun rose the cannonade from one of the enemy's gunboats announced the opening of the conflict, which was destined to continue for three days and nights. In a very short time the fire became general along our whole lines, and the enemy, who had already planted batteries at several points around the whole circuit of our intrenchments, as shown by a diagram herewith sent, opened a general and active fire from all arms upon our trenches, which continued until darkness put an end to the conflict. They charged with uncommon spirit at several points along on the line, but most particularly at a point undefended by intrenchments, down a hollow which separated the right wing under Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER from the right of the centre, commanded by Col. HIMAN. This charge was prosecuted with uncommon vigor, but was met with a determined spirit of resistance, a cool, deliberate courage, both by the troops of Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER and Col. HIMAN, which drove the enemy, discomfited and cut to pieces, back upon the position he had assumed in the morning. Too high praise cannot be bestowed upon the battery of Capt. PORTER for their participation in the rout of the enemy in this assault. My position was immediately in front of the point of attack, and I was thus enabled to witness more distinctly the incidents of it.

The enemy continued their fire upon different parts of our intrenchments throughout the night, which deprived our men of every opportunity of sleep. We lay that night upon our arms in the trenches. We confidently expected, at the dawn of day, a more vigorous attack than ever. But in this we were entirely mistaken. The day advanced, and no preparation seemed to be making for a general onset. But an extremely annoying fire was kept up from the enemy's sharpshooters throughout the whole length of the intrenchments, from their long-range rifles. Whilst this mode of attack was not attended with any considerable loss, it, nevertheless, confined the men to their trenches and prevented their taking their usual rest. So stood the affairs of the field until 3 o'clock P. M., when the fleet of gunboats in full force advanced upon the fort and opened fire. They advanced in the shape of a crescent, and kept up a constant and incessant fire for one hour and a half, which was replied to with uncommon spirit and vigor by the "fort." Once the boats reached a point within a few hundred yards of the "fort," at which time it was that three of their boats sustained serious injuries from our batteries, and were compelled to fall back. The line was broken, and the enemy discomfited on the water, giving up the fight entirely, which he never afterwards renewed. I was satisfied, from the incidents of the last two days, that the enemy did not intend again to give us battle in our trenches. They had been fairly repulsed, with very heavy slaughter, upon every effort to storm our position: and it was fair to infer that they would not again renew the unavailing attempt at our dislodgment, when certain means to effect the same end without loss were perfectly at their command. We were aware of the fact that extremely heavy reinforcements had been continually arriving day and night, for three days and nights, and I had no doubt whatever that their whole available force on the Western waters could, and would, be concentrated here, if it was deemed necessary, to reduce our position. I had already seen the impossibility of holding out for any length of time with our inadequate number and indefensible position. There was no place within our intrenchments but could be reached by the enemy's artillery from their boats, or their batteries. It was but fair to infer that, while they kept up a sufficient fire upon our intrenchments to keep our men from sleep and prevent repose, their object was merely to give time to pass a column above us on the river, both on the right and the left banks, and thus to cut off all our communications, and to prevent the possibility of egress. I thus saw clearly that but one course was left by which a rational hope could be entertained of saving the garrison, or a part of it. That was to dislodge the enemy from his position on our left, and thus to pass our people into the open country, lying southward toward Nashville. I called for a consultation of the officers of divisions and brigades, to take place after dark, when this plan was laid before them, approved and adopted, and at which it was determined to move from the trenches at an early hour on the next morning, and attack the enemy in his position. It was agreed that the attack should commence upon our extreme left, and this duty was assigned Brig.-Gen. PILLOW, assisted by Brig.-Gen. JOHNSON, having also under his command commanders of brigades, Col. BALDWIN, commanding Mississippi and Tennessee troops, and Col. WHARTON and Col. MCCANSLAND, commanding Virginians. To Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER was assigned the duty of making the attack from near the centre of our lines upon the enemy's forces, upon the Wynn's Ferry road. The attack on the left was delayed longer than I expected, and consequently the enemy was found in position when our troops advanced. The attack, however, on our part was extremely spirited, and although the resistance of the enemy was obstinate, and their numbers far exceeded ours, our people succeeded in driving them discomfited and terribly cut to pieces from the entire left. The Kentucky troops, under Brig.-Gen BUCKNER, advanced from their position behind the intrenchments upon the Wynn's Ferry road, but not until the enemy had been driven in a great measure from the position he occupied in the morning.

I had ordered on the night before the two regiments stationed in Fort Donelson to occupy the trenches vacated by Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER's forces, which, together with the men whom he detached to assist in this purpose, I thought sufficient to hold them.

My intention was to hold, with Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER's command, the Wynn's Ferry road, and thus to prevent the enemy, during the night, from occupying the position on our left, which he occupied in the morning. I gave him orders upon the field to that effect. Leaving him in position, I started for the right of our command, to see that all was secure there—my intention being, if things could be held in the condition they then were, to move the whole army, if possible, to the open country lying southward beyond the Randolph Forges. During my absence, and from some misapprehension, I presume, of the previous order given, Brig.-Gen PILLOW ordered Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER to leave his position, on the Wynn's Ferry road, and to resume his place in his trenches on the right. This movement was nearly executed before I was aware of it. As the enemy was pressing upon the trenches, I deemed that the execution of this last order was all that was left to be done. The enemy, in fact, succeeded in occupying an angle of the trenches on the extreme right of Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER's command; and as the fresh forces of the enemy had begun already to move toward our left to occupy the position they held in the morning, and as we had no force adequate to oppose their progress, we had to submit to the mortification of seeing the ground which we had won by such a severe conflict in the morning, reoccupied by the enemy before midnight. The enemy had been landing reinforcements throughout the day. His numbers had been augmented to eighty-three regiments.

Our troops were completely exhausted by four days and nights of continued conflict. To renew it with any hope of successful result was obviously vain, and such I understood to be the unanimous opinion of all the officers present at the council called to consider what was best to be done. I thought, and so announced, that a desperate onset upon the right of the enemy's forces on the ground where we had attacked them in the morning, might result in the extrication of a considerable proportion of the command from the position we were in, and this opinion I understood to be concurred in by all who were present. But it was likewise agreed, with the same unanimity, that it would result in the slaughter of nearly all who did not succeed in effecting their escape. The question then arose, whether in point of humanity and a sound military policy, a course should be adopted from which the probabilities were that the larger portion of the command would be cut to pieces in an unavailing fight against overwhelming numbers. I understood the general sentiment to be averse to the proposition. I felt that in this contingency, whilst it might be questioned whether I should, as Commander of the army, lead it to certain destruction in an unavailing fight, yet I had a right individually to determine that I would not survive a surrender there. To satisfy both propositions, I agreed to hand over the command to Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER, through Brig.-Gen. PILLOW, and to make an effort for my own extrication by any and every means that might present themselves to me.

I therefore directed Col. FORREST, a daring and determined officer, at the head of an efficient regiment of cavalry, to be present for the purpose of accompanying me in what I supposed would be an effort to pass through the enemy's lines. I announced the fact upon turning the command over to Brig.-Gen. BUCKNER, that I would bring away with me, by any means I could, my own particular brigade, the propriety of which was acquiesced in on all hands. This, by various modes, I succeeded in accomplishing to a great extent, and would have brought off my whole command, in one way or another, if I had had the assistance of the field officers, who were absent from several of the regiments. The command was turned over to Brig-Gen. BUCKNER, who at once opened negotiations with the enemy, which resulted in the surrender of the place. Thus ended the conflict running through four days and four nights; a large portion of which time it was maintained with the greatest fierceness and obstinacy, in which we, with a force not exceeding 13,000, (a large portion of whom were illy armed,) succeeded in resisting and driving back with discomfiture an army of more than 30,000 men. I have no means of accurately estimating the loss of the enemy. From what I saw upon the battle-field, from what I witnessed throughout the whole period of the conflict, from what I was able to learn from sources of information deemed by me worthy of credit, I have no doubt that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded reached a number beyond (5,000) *five thousand*. Our own losses were extremely heavy, but for want of exact returns I am unable to state precise numbers. I think they will not be far from 1,500 killed and wounded. Nothing could exceed the coolness and determined spirit of resistance which animated the men in this long and ferocious conflict; nothing could exceed the determined courage which characterized them throughout this terrible struggle, and nothing could be more admirable than the steadiness which they exhibited, until nature itself was exhausted, in what they knew to be a desperate fight against a foe very many times their superior in numbers. I cannot particularize instances of heroic daring performed by both officers and men, but must content myself for the present by saying, in my judgment, they all deserve well of the country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN B. FLOYD,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Official: JOHN WITHERS, A. A. General.
A. & I. G. O., March 10, 1862.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 11, 1862.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith copies of such official reports as have been received at the War Department of the defence and fall of Fort Donelson.

They will be found incomplete and unsatisfactory. Instructions have been given to furnish further information upon the several points not made intelligible by the reports. It is not stated that reinforcements were at any time asked for; nor is it demonstrated to have been impossible to have saved the army by evacuating the position; nor is it known by what means it was found practicable to withdraw a part of the garrison, leaving the remainder to surrender; nor upon what authority or principle of action the senior Generals abandoned responsibility by transferring the command to a junior officer.

In a former communication to Congress, I presented the propriety of a suspension of judgment in relation to the disaster at Fort Donelson, until official reports could be received. I regret that the information now furnished is so defective. In the meantime, hopeful that satisfactory explanation may be made, I have directed, upon the exhibition of the case as presented by the two senior Generals, that they should be relieved from command, to await further orders whenever a reliable judgment can be rendered on the merits of the case. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

Further Interesting Particulars.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, March 11.

A special to the *Republican* says:

"A messenger arrived at 10 o'clock last night bringing additional news of the battle.

The engagement took place on Little Sugar Creek, where a skirmish took place on their march down. In anticipation of an attack on the south side Gen. CURTIS ordered the trains to be drawn up on the north side, but, unexpectedly, the attack was commenced on their rear, north of our army, by 1,500 to 2,000 rebel cavalry. Gen. SIGEL, with 800 men, protected the train, and for several hours alternated retreating and stopping to hold the rebels in check, while the trains pushed backward to the main bodies of the army. While thus engaged, Gen. SIGEL was three times surrounded, but cut his way through each time.

The principal fighting on Thursday was done by Gen. SIGEL. In this way, on Friday, the engagement became general, and continued so throughout, the officers behaving with much gallantry. The most exposed position was occupied by Col. CAREY's Division, and the greatest loss was suffered by them.

Col. DODGER's Brigade of this disvision consisted of the Fourth Iowa Regiment, and the First Iowa Battery, the Thirty-fifth Illinois, Col. PHELPS' regiment, and the Twenty-fourth Missouri. The Second Brigage, under Col. VANDEVERE, of the Ninth Iowa, consisted of his own regiment, the Dubuque Battery, and Col. CAREY's regiment of Cavalry.

A letter from Col. CAREY says, that the losses in the Fourth and Ninth Iowa, Thirty-fifth Illinois and Twenty-fifth Missouri, are from 150 to 200 in each regiment killed and wounded.

Only 300 of the Twenty-fourth Missouri were present, but they lost 29 killed and a large number wounded.

The Twelfth and Seventeenth Missouri, Third Iowa Cavalry and Eighth Indiana lost about 40 each.

Among the wounded are Gen. Asboth, in the arm; Col. Canalro, in the arm; Lieut.-Col. Galligin, Lieut.-Col. Herron and Major Coyle, of the Ninth Iowa. Besides being wounded, Col. Herron was taken prisoner. Col. Dodge had three horses shot under him. Lieut. Smith, of the Second Ohio Battery, who was taken prisoner, jumped from a wagon to make his escape, and was killed.

The rebel officers killed and wounded are: Brig.-Gen. MCCULLOCH, killed; Brig.-Gen. BLACK, dangerously wounded; Col. MCINTOSH, killed; Col. B. H. RIVES, Second Regiment Volunteers, dangerously wounded; Col. HERBERT, of the Third Louisiana, killed or dangerously wounded; Maj.-Gen. STERLING PRICE, slightly wounded.

Thirteen pieces of artillery were captured by our men, among them one lost by Gen. SIGEL at Wilson's Creek.

Our loss is regarded as 800 or 1,000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but supposed to be from two to three thousand.

A large number of rebel prisoners were taken, probably 1,500 or more, and were constantly being brought in.

Two thousand Indians were engaged in the battle; eighteen of our killed were scalped by them.

Gen. PRICE, with about 1,000 men, retreated northward, add then took an easterly direction. Gen. JEFF C. DAVIS is after him.

LIEUT.-COL. DE MONTEUIL.—The remains of this gallant officer, who fell while heading a charge of the Hawkins Zouaves at Roanoke Island, reached this City yesterday morning, in charge of an escort, consisting of two officers and twelve privates of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, of which corps he was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel, having been brought from Baltimore by Mr. E. H. SENIOR, the undertaker, who for years past has conducted all public and official funeral ceremonies. The box containing the remains was at once taken to Mr. SENIOR's office, in Carmine-street, and on being opened, it was ascertained that the gallant officer had been buried without even a box, the corpse having been wrapped in a piece of carpet, and hurried into the grave just as he fell, clad in the uniform of a Lieutenant-Colonel. The remains were very much decomposed, especially the head, (where he received his death-wound,) and could scarcely be recognized. The remains will be inclosed in a leaden coffin, and removed this morning to the residence of the bereaved widow, in Thirty-third-street, near Third-avenue, whence the funeral will probably take place. The Sub-Committee of the National Defence Committee met yesterday afternoon, and arranged the following programme. The funeral will take place on Saturday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his widow, No. 166 East Thirty-third-street, the military arrangements to be under the direction of Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, of the Seventh Regiment, and all military organizations desirous of participating in the funeral, are requested to report to Col. LEFFERTS, who will assign them their position in line. The full programme will be found in our advertising columns.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ATLANTIC-STREET TUNNEL AFFIRMED.—The People ex rel., STEPHEN CROWELL et al., vs. JOHN D. LAWRENCE et al., Commissioners, and the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company. The case recently heard in the Supreme Court, General Term, was brought to test the legality of the assessment for closing the Atlantic-street Tunnel. After a thorough examination of the facts and proceedings, Judge SMITH arrived at the conclusion that the proceedings of the Commissioners must be affirmed. This is concurred in by Justices BROWN and SCRUGHAM.

THE COURTS.—Calendar for this Day.—Equity causes without a jury, Nos. 29, 48, 60.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 59, 67, 70, 75, 80, [illegible] 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.

[Advertisement.]

WAR NEWS.—In spite of the prohibition on the part of the Government, we reveal the fact to the public that KNOX, General Chapelier, stationed on the northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is making war upon bad hatters, (all rebels to fashion,) by furnishing a better, handsomer, more stylish and becoming gentleman's hat, for a lower price, and, of course, by keeping faithful to this union of excellencies, is uniformly victorious.

[Advertisement.]

COMMODORE NUTT ON PARLOR-SKATES AT THE MUSEUM.—He sails around the large halls like a fairy. It is worth a "quarter" to see him alone, to say nothing of the living Hippopotamus, Whale, What Is It? Sea Lion, and the splendid new play every afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Gazelle, from Barbados—Mrs. C. A. Jacot and child, Mrs. A. M. Clayton, Capt. N. Bravo, of H. B. M. service, Marcus Newhall.

In schr. Eduardo, from Tampico—R. Palender, C. A. Wheelan, L. Robinson, J. Roach, S. Tult and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 14 | Sun sets.... 6 05 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 07 | Gov. Island. 6 56 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Hatteras Inlet, via Baltimore, where she landed 260 soldiers, sick, wounded and on furlough, of Burnside's Expedition.

Steamer Jenny Lind, Nathan, New-London, for Government.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Golden Gate, ——, Providence, for Government.

Ship London, Hurlbut, London and Isle of Wight Feb. 7, with mdse. and 40 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Feb. 24, Charles Becher, of Sweden, fell from the jib-boom, and was lost. Have had heavy westerly gales most of the passage; was 8 ds. on the 40th deg. of longitude; hove to most of the time. Feb. 28, James Redmond, died from disease and exposure.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Magna, Liverpool Jan. 5, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has had a succession of westerly gales the entire passage; was 40 ds. W. of [illegible]; has lost jib boom, fore, main and mizzen topgallant masts.

Ship Henrietta, (of Robinston,) Trecartin, Londonderry 34 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Been 20 ds. W. of the Banks with strong westerly gales. Jan. 31, Francis Nicholson, seaman, aged 35 years, fell from foretopsail yard overboard, and was lost.

Ship Missouri, Hughes, London Jan. 2, and Isle of Wight 12th, in ballast to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Had heavy westerly gales nearly the entire passage.

Ship Glad Tidings, Nelson, Glasgow Feb. 7, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Had heavy weather; lost sails, stove hatch-house, &c. 17th ult., Frank Noyes, seaman, fell overboard, and was lost.

Ship Francis A. Palmer, Post, Liverpool Jan. 18, with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Bark Nuggett, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Brownlow, Nuevitas 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thos. Owen & Son. 24th ult., off Nuevitas, spoke brig Mary Cobb, for New-York, 7th inst., off Hatteras, encountered a hurricane from N. E., during which split sails, stove bulwarks, deck-load of molasses, &c.

Bark Wursata, (Hanov.,) Becker, Havre 68 ds., with mdse. and 63 passengers to C. C. Duncan. Has had strong westerly gales the whole passage.

BELOW—One ship.

WIND—During the day, from N. E. to S. S. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
XXX
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IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

The recent fires on Broadway and Fulton street have again demonstrated the superiority of these Safes over any others in use. After a test of eleven years, in which they have been extensively manufactured, the proprietor has yet to hear of a single case where they have failed to secure the contents against burglars or fire. A full variety of Bank and Office Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Frames, all of which are furnished with Lillie's New Powder, Drill and Pick-Lock-Proof Locks; also, Fire-Proof Safes, Second-Hand Safes, now offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 203 Broadway.
H. R. HUBBELL, Agent.

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